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CONGRESS OF D. A. R. OPENS WITH MR. TAFT IN WELCOME SPEECH

Twentieth Annual Session Promises to Be One of Liveliest the Organization Has Ever Held.

ELECTION CONTEST

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the Present President, Is Opposed by Mrs. William C. Story of New York.

WASHINGTON—The twentieth continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened here today when President Taft made a speech of welcome to the 1000 delegates who are anticipating an unusually lively contest over the election of officers.

Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York, who was defeated for president-general two years ago by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, is again in the field opposing the reelection of Mrs. Scott. The election will take place Thursday.

Mrs. John W. Foster, honorary president-general; William A. Marble, president-general of the Sons of the Revolution, and Senator Robert L. Taylor, spoke today.

Occasion was taken by Mrs. Foster to give Mrs. Scott an endorsement.

"It is a pleasure," she said, "to offer you my congratulations that your sessions are to be presided over by so worthy an officer as our president-general, who has served you with untiring energy and devotion."

The afternoon session is being devoted to routine business and tonight the president-general will hold her annual reception. Wednesday afternoon the delegates will be received at the White House by the President and Mrs. Taft.

STEAMER CURRIER IN WITH RECORD MOLASSES CARGO

The largest shipment of molasses ever entered at this port was brought by the steamer Currier, Captain Van Gilder, from Havana, which arrived this afternoon with 1,050,000 gallons.

The Red Star liner Menominee, Captain Anfinson, came in from Antwerp with 32 cabin passengers and about 3000 tons of general freight, part of which will be taken to Philadelphia. Among the passengers were the following: Miss Golda Avergon, the Rev. C. Korner, Albert Kupfer and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Smith.

Captain Andersen of the Danish steamer Kentucky, from Copenhagen and Christiansia, brought about 2800 tons of miscellaneous cargo, most of which consisted of paper stock and hides.

Steamer Ida Cuneo, Captain Jversen, from Sama, arrived with about 16,000 bunches of bananas.

WOOL OFF FREE LIST BUT DEMOCRATS ARE TO CUT DUTY IN TWO

WASHINGTON—Wool will not go on the free list in the Democratic revision of the wool schedule of the tariff at this session of the Congress.

A reduction of about 40 to 50 per cent. on manufactured wools and woolens and a reduction of 50 per cent. on raw wool is the wool program agreed upon by the party leaders today, according to a member of the ways and means committee.

MAINE PASTOR FOR NATICK.
YARMOUTH, Me.—The Rev. A. H. Stanton, three years pastor of the Baptist church in this place, resigned Sunday to accept a call to the Baptist church in Natick, Mass.

Present Head of D. A. R. in a Contest to Retain Office for Another Term



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE RESIGNS; CANDIDATES ALREADY IN FIELD

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, who has resigned as chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, and whose action was foretold in the Monitor on Saturday, may ask to be retired under the 30 years' service act instead of waiting for the time when his retirement would be automatic, in October, 1912. The resignation was accepted.

Of the three candidates, who are Capt. Albert Gleaves, commanding the North Dakota; Commander Joseph Strauss, stationed in the navy department, and Commander Nathan C. Twining, aide to the commandant of the Boston navy yard, Commander Twining will be here in person to press his application.

Commander Twining's friends have sent telegraph messages to every line officer in the service to aid in the campaign and as the commander is popular with the active men of the navy he is believed to

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One of the Three Candidates for Chief of Ordnance Bureau



COMMANDER NATHAN C. TWINING.

NEW HAVEN TUNNEL OF CHIEF IMPORTANCE SAYS HENRY HOWARD

Chamber of Commerce Chairman Declares Question of Who Shall Build Is of Secondary Consequence.

HEARING GIVEN HIM

Describes Talk With Mr. Mellen With Regard to Uses of Proposed Subway After Its Construction.

Emphatically saying that the Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the building of the proposed New Haven tunnel under Boston harbor is of paramount importance and that the question of whether the state or railroad shall build it is of secondary consequence, Henry Howard, chairman of the committee on transportation facilities of the Chamber

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MINISTERS CONDEMN CHARTER FOR BOSTON ON LOMASNEY PLAN

Resolutions condemning the action of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in voting for the Lomasney bill for a larger city council for Boston, and urging the Senate to defeat all charter amendment bills, were today unanimously adopted by a majority of the Protestant ministers of the city.

The resolutions were presented by Boston-1915 at the regular Monday morning gatherings of the Boston Methodist preachers, the Baptist Ministers Council of Boston and vicinity, the Universalist ministers and the Boston Congregational ministers. There were from 50 to 75 present at each meeting.

The situation as regards the attack on the charter was briefly described by ministers and representatives of Boston-1915. Without objection and without discussion, the resolutions were immediately and unanimously adopted by each of the organizations. Copies of the resolutions

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BILL FOR SCHOOL IN KEENE VETOED

KEENE, N. H.—Governor Bass today vetoed the bill appropriating \$44,500 for a state normal building in Keene. The news of the veto reached here on the heels of the report that the Senate had concurred with the House in passing the bill.

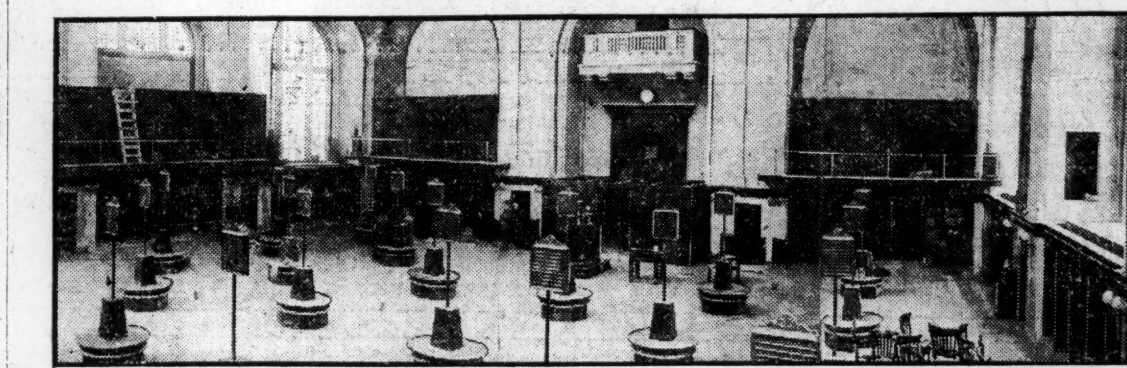
The measure had passed the House by a small margin and it went by the Senate without any opposition. The reasons given for the veto are that the institution was not receiving as many pupils as it could accommodate and that there was no reason for immediate enlargement.

COMMERCE CHAMBER TO HEAR OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX BILL

The federal income tax proposition is to be the special subject before the monthly meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday at 3:15 p. m. in the reading room of the chamber.

This subject will be taken up on the request of 18 members of the chamber, who presented their request at the last meeting of the executive committee, particularly asked for speedy consideration, in order that the chamber might "take suitable action upon the question now pending before the Massachusetts General Court relative to the adoption of the resolution providing for an income

INTERIOR OF THE NEW BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE



Board room where securities are sold and the quotations made in Boston and New York are posted, showing various trading posts and the spectators' balcony.

NEW TRADING ROOM OPEN TO MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE

Lyman B. Greenleaf, president of the Boston stock exchange and chairman of the building committee, opened the trading room in the new quarters with a brief address to members and their partners only at 10 a. m. today.

The opening exercises were of an informal nature and trading began immediately at their close.

The formal opening of the entire equipment of the exchange will take place some time in August, it is expected. At that time the old building will have been remodeled to serve as a part of the whole exchange, and the public will be admitted.

The building committee is composed

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NO CORPORATION CASE DECISION BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—No decisions in the Standard Oil, Tobacco and Gompers contempt cases are expected from the supreme court of the United States today though only five more "decision days" of the court of the United States remain before adjournment of the term.

In a decision the court holds that the city of Norfolk, Va., must pay local taxes on land acquired on a 99-year lease.

The court has advanced and set for the October term the cases involving the power of the interstate commerce commission to prohibit railroad companies from paying to lessees and owners of elevated companies compensation for the elevation of grain in transit.

For the first time in 18 years the docket of cases has reached No. 1000. Disposition of probably 300 has been made by the court in the term, leaving 700 for consideration.

EGG ROLLING ON WHITE HOUSE LAWN

WASHINGTON—Hundreds of Washington children today took possession of the White House grounds in their annual Easter Monday egg-rolling frolic. Adults were barred from the grassy slopes, except as escorts to infants, and from 9 to 10 the tots ruled supreme. A squad of policemen was present to look out for the tiny ones, and also to keep order among the great crowds which watched the antics of the children.

CAMBRIDGE VETERAN COMPANY OBSERVES DAY OF ENLISTMENT

Members of the famous Company C, the first company to volunteer in response to the call for troops issued by President Lincoln in 1861, celebrate in Cambridge today the fiftieth anniversary of their enlistment.

They are the guests of the First Volunteer Citizens' Association which has laid plans for a fitting observance of the day.

For the first time in its history, Memorial hall at Harvard has been loaned to the citizens, and the association, of which Mayor J. Edward Barry is president, is granted its use as a banquet hall during the celebration.

A parade will be held during the latter part of the afternoon in which members of the association, the city council and other bodies will participate. All of the Cambridge military organizations will take part and the four Cambridge G. A. R. posts will act as escorts to company C, the members of which organization will ride in carriages.

At 6:30 p. m. the banquet in Memorial hall will be held. It is expected that Gov. Eugene N. Foss, John E. Gilman, commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts G. A. R., Maj.-Gen. William A. Baneroff and Mayor Barry will make addresses.

STATE HOUSE FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED IN FEW MOMENTS

Fire was discovered in the State House shortly before 3 a. m. today, but it was quickly put out with \$50 damage.

Edgar W. Nyman and T. F. Foster, night watchmen, discovered the fire in Howard H. Trask's lunch room on the first floor and called the fire department on the telephone. A chemical engine responded to the still alarm.

Rats and matches were given as the cause. The fire was directly under the hall of flags and close to a room stored with documents.

Deputy Chief George C. Neal of the district police made an investigation of the fire. Mrs. Trask said that the kitchen and restaurant were closed at 2 p. m. that day. Since that time no one but the watchman had been there.

LEGISLATURE TO PASS LAW TO KEEP OFFICE OF SECRETARY OPEN

A special law will be enacted by the Legislature as its first business this afternoon authorizing the performance of the duties of secretary of state by the first deputy in the secretary's office until a successor to Col. William M. Olin can be chosen.

This action is to be taken, it was said at the Governor's office, as the result of discoveries early today that there is no provision in the law at present empowering any one to fill the secretary of state's place until there is a successor. Consequently no official business is being transacted in the secretary's office today.

As an election of a new secretary of state will not be held for several days, it was deemed necessary by Governor Foss to urge the enactment of legislation to remedy the defect in the law. The Governor will send the message to the Legislature as soon as it convenes this afternoon, urging immediate enactment of the desired law.

With a view to expediting matters a bill embodying the necessary provisions was drawn and engrossed, ready for the Governor to sign as soon as it passed both branches of the Legislature. The bill makes provision also for a similar

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

INCOME TAX RESOLVE IS ADOPTED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

By a vote of 130 to 69 the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon adopted the resolution favoring a national income tax.

Following the announcement of the vote Speaker Walker moved reconsideration. It was so ordered and the matter will be reconsidered Thursday.

The resolutions in question favored indorsement by Massachusetts of the amending of the national constitution to provide for the levying of a national income tax.

The resolutions were adopted today in the House without debate. The suddenness with which a roll-call was demanded apparently took by surprise several members who were preparing to speak on the question, it is said.

SUB-STATION TO TAKE PLACE OF FENWAY BRANCH POSTOFFICE

As a substitute for the Fenway post-office station, which has been ordered closed July 1, a station will be established for the sale of stamps and registration of letters at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street, probably in the corner store opposite the Fenway station, it was announced by Postoffice Inspector Charles D. Perkins.

Inspector Perkins said he believed discontinuance of the Fenway postoffice not only would be a saving to the government but would result in benefit to the patrons of Fenway station. He said that the mail from the cen-

tral postoffice for Fenway station is sent by pneumatic tube to the Back Bay station, then it is carted in a wagon from Back Bay to Fenway station. This takes considerable time.

After July 1, when the Fenway office will be closed, this mail will be sent to the Back Bay station but will be distributed by the carriers direct from there.

There are 15 clerks at the Fenway station, all of whom will be transferred to various stations, while the 20 carriers will be transferred to the Back Bay. Superintendent Tyler will be transferred to the central postoffice.

DIAZ'S TROOPS OPEN BATTLE ON BORDER WITH MACHINE GUNS

Thousand Rebels Led by Mexican President's Nephew Are Attacking Defenses of Agua Prieta.

AMERICAN IS SHOT

Arizona Town Again in Line of Fire and United States Cavalry Are Hurrying to the Scene.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Led by Col. Raynaldo Diaz, nephew of President Diaz, 1000 federal troops, after having been repulsed once, are again attacking the rebel defenses of Agua Prieta, using machine guns, but the insurgents are still in full possession of the town.

When the first load of wounded returned to Douglas in care of the Red Cross it was said that it was impossible to estimate how many had been killed, but that the rebels were apparently more than holding their own. The wounded were taken to the town hall and the Congregational church.

Among the wounded brought in was Oscar Goll, a reporter for the Douglas Dispatch, who had slipped over the border into a rebel trench. He was wounded by a Mauser bullet in the temple.

As soon as the formation of Diaz's troops was apparent to the insurgents they formed a line to meet the federal plans. General Garcia spread out his forces in a semi-circle, the center of which was opposite Douglas. Six hundred insurgents were ordered into the newly dug rifle pits not more than 500 yards from the federal line.

Only straggling shots were fired until 9 o'clock when the word to fire was passed down the insurgent lines. Simultaneously two more federal machine guns were brought into action, but the rebel riflemen picked off their operators quickly and silenced them.

As the combatants moved to the south of Agua Prieta they were brought directly south of Douglas and bullets flew thick over this city and a shower of lead fell among the United States cavalry commanded by Captain Gaujot. One trooper's hat was pierced and a bullet went through another's sleeve. One cavalry horse was struck and bolted across the international border, carrying its rider almost to Agua Prieta. Captain Gaujot then ordered his troops behind the shelter of adobe buildings in Fifth street.

Members of the families of Robert Day and A. W. Warr, whose homes were struck by flying bullets, fled out of their houses and asked protection from Colonel Shunk. He declined, saying his orders were not to interfere until Americans were killed or wounded.

Defying the order to stay out of danger, 2000 citizens of Douglas climbed to the housetops here and watched the progress of the engagement. The second street school building was riddled but the school authorities had declared a holiday for the children.

The seventh street school building was also struck several times, but there were no pupils in the building. The officials in the American custom house, which is on the border, were driven out and took refuge in a bridge behind a railroad embankment.

When the first shot was fired, Captain Gaujot's troop of cavalry was called to arms and stationed 100 feet back from the border.

Those returning from the battlefield say that General Garcia, the rebel commander, and "Red" Lopez, who led the insurgent troops when Agua Prieta was captured a week ago, displayed great fearlessness in the engagement.

Garcia rode about while Lopez personally led the force which repulsed the fed-

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TRANSFER OF NEW IMMIGRANT STATION SITE IS UNDER WAY

E. Mark Sullivan, assistant United States district attorney, today is completing arrangements for the final transfer of the new immigration station site to the federal government.

The site just acquired on the East Boston water front is said to be better adapted in many ways than the land originally bought at Jeffries Point, and which cost the government \$34,000.

The new site has been the property of the East Boston Company, and it is understood that an additional \$30,000 was included by the government in the exchange, the new site thus costing about \$64,000.

Ever since the purchase of the Jeffries point site officials interested in the new immigration station have urged the disposal of it in the hope of securing a more convenient place.

¶ The rapid development of clean journalism is due in large measure to the fact that the better public thought prefers cleanliness in all things.
¶ The Monitor exhibits this cleanliness; hence the willingness of its readers to pass it along.

NEW SITE FOR IMMIGRANT STATION HAS MANY ADVANTAGES



The picture shows the present appearance of property near Jeffries Point, East Boston, just acquired by the government—The Dredging Company now occupies the site—Simpson's dry dock is in the left of the picture

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE CLASSIFIED
AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE RESIGNS; CANDIDATES ALREADY IN FIELD

(Continued from Page One.)

have more than a fighting chance to be the next chief of ordnance. He has had 25 years of service, of which 13 were at sea, and in the Spanish-American war commanded the after turret of the battleship Iowa.

Long before Commander Twining became aid to the commandant of the Boston navy yard, where he has been for 18 months, he had plenty of active ordnance experience. He had charge of the gun foundry here for 16 months. From 1904 to 1907 he was in the bureau of ordnance and made an excellent record.

Commander Strauss, who has a record of long service in the ordnance branch, may not receive consideration for the place because of recent opposition to the target practice programme of the department.

It was said at the navy yard today that Commander Twining had left for Washington and would probably be away for several days.

RAILROAD BOARD IS TO INVESTIGATE MILEAGE QUESTION

Representative James J. Murphy of Boston was heard by the committee on rules today on his petition relative to mileage charges on railroad corporations. This petition is in connection with the system adopted by the New Haven road. At the suggestion of members of the committee, Representative Murphy agreed to have the board of railroad commissioners investigate the matter and defer legislation pending this investigation.

HOUSE DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON—Debate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement continued to hold the attention of the House today. Several Democratic members of the ways and means committee are prepared to answer the argument made on Saturday by Asner C. Hinds of Maine, against the proposed bill to make the agreement effective.

CARS JUMP RAILS NEAR MAYNARD

MAYNARD, Mass.—Five persons were injured when the tender of a Marlboro branch train of the Boston & Maine railroad left the rails at Lawtons Crossing Sunday night, dragging two coaches after it. The coaches were prevented from toppling over by a high embankment.

HALF MILE FROM BORDER, BOY HURT

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—John Hamilton was the first American in Douglas struck by a bullet as a result of today's battle at Agua Prieta. The boy's wound is not serious. He was standing half a mile from the international border when he was hit.

MUSEUM TAX CASE LOST.

According to a report sent to Mayor Fitzgerald from the Boston finance commission the Copley Square Trust Company, which he complained had evaded some of the tax due the city on the old Museum of Fine Arts building, has been exonerated.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AT CHURCH.

Greater Boston commanderies of Knights Templars held special services at several churches on Sunday. Boston commandery went to Chelsea as the guest of Palestine commandery, both commanderies attending church.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—Chauncey Olcott. CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge." COLONIAL—Frank Daniels. GLOBE—"St. Elmo." HOLLIS—Ethel Barrymore. S. P. KELT'S—Vandeville. MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Pilsen." SHUBERT—"De Wolf Hopper." TREMONT—Richard Carle.

SENATOR LODGE PUTS IN JUDICIAL DISTRICT BILL

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge introduced his bill today for a new federal judicial district in Massachusetts.

MR. TAFT MAY TOUCH BUTTON FOR OPENING NEWBURYPORT FAIR

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Newburyport's big industrial exposition, in which nothing but products manufactured in this city will be shown, in all probability will be opened by President Taft Tuesday night.

Arrangements have been completed with the Western Union Telegraph Company to connect a wire with the White House to enable the President to turn on the power that will illuminate the hall and set in motion the machinery on exhibition.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge saying that the President would open the exposition if he returns in time from Annapolis.

Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald are expected to be guests.

DERAILED CARS DELAY TRAFFIC

Trains coming into the North station early today were delayed from 10 to 45 minutes. An extra freight train was being switched across the tracks at tower B, when one of the freight cars jumped the track at 8:10 o'clock, and it took a wrecking crew until 11 o'clock to get things straightened out.

MAKES PLEA FOR CITY'S CHARITIES

Mayor Fitzgerald today advised that the various private charitable organizations devote more of their attention to the city charitable enterprises, because he said they are laboring at present under a greater load than they can successfully sustain. The mayor's speech was before the Woman's Charity Club at its meeting in the Hotel Vendome.

TRADING STAMPS UPHELD BY COURT

The justices of the supreme judicial court sent to the Legislature this afternoon opinions on two matters of pending legislation, one deciding that the bill to prohibit the giving of trading stamps is unconstitutional and the other that the Legislature has the right to authorize the construction of bridges over public streets and highways.

INQUIRY INTO U. S. TREASURY FIRST

WASHINGTON—The treasury will be the first department investigated in the series of investigations by Congress.

Chairman Cox of the investigating committee alleges that there have been violations of law in that department, and he has issued a statement inviting disclosures in confidence from employees.

REPORTS AGAINST STADIUM BRIDGE

A bill to prevent the construction of the proposed new stadium bridge across the Charles river at the desired height of 12 feet above the mean water level was reported favorably in the Senate this afternoon by the committee on metropolitan affairs.

NEW YORK'S FIRE CHIEF RESIGNS

NEW YORK—Edward F. Croker, chief of the New York fire department and the best known fireman in the world, resigned today, and says he will devote himself hereafter to a crusade for fire prevention.

AVIATOR AND GUEST FALL.

MINEOLA, L. I.—While attempting a cross-country flight from Mineola, to Montauk point today, William Millard and Leo Stevens, his aerial guest, fell 100 feet. The machine was smashed to bits, but the occupants escaped with slight injuries.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A bed for the baby, both ornamental and safe, is shown by the Jordan Marsh Company. It is made of brass with high sides that can be lowered, and the filling rods set closely together. Iron cribs are made in the same style. They are much less expensive, wholly as comfortable and can be painted in any color desired. Mattresses can be made with cotton tops, which are the cheapest, or the best white hair.

The Jordan Marsh Company is making in its store at present a great showing of shimmery summer silks, chiffon cloths, marisettes, satin chifons, crepe chifons, sewing silks and satin stripe floral marisettes. Many of them having been selected personally by the buyer from the European factories, are of uncommon beauty and design. Black and white satin stripes are in high favor again this year, being selected for hats, waists, dresses, linings under chifons, trimmings, etc. They come in many widths and combinations, and a wide range of them also is to be found on the silk counters.

A few new dress and tailored suits are offered this week by Chandler & Co. at great reductions from their regular values. They are in the latest models, made from the finest fabrics and trimmed with most approved garnitures.

In the millinery department several special new styles have been brought out and are offered at decidedly low prices. Tailored and suit hats are shown in a wide range of styles, semi-dress hats in entirely new effects, medium hats, close-fitting hats and dress hats, all at values considerably under those of a few weeks ago. Some entirely new plumed effects in tinted ostrich are shown, as well as towers of French flower hats in unusual colorings.

White dress linens, silk muslins, jabots, silk hosiery, mesh veilings, hat pins and French gloves are marked at discounts from the regular prices.

Underwear especially designed for the wearer is a luxury not beyond the means of any woman who indulges at all in fine muslins. An enlarged art department in the Hamilton place annex has made it possible for the Gilchrist Company to give special attention to this kind of work. Package underwear and materials for embroidery are sold for a comparatively small sum, and initials are stamped free of charge. Other designs are stamped or made to order. The embroidery of the garments is dainty work, well suited to the hours on the veranda that cannot be far away, or the afternoon sewing circle. It is quickly done, and when finished provides at small cost a garment such as could not be bought for several times the outlay.

It is none too early to attend to awnings. While the warm weather seems long in coming it is sure to arrive, and then awnings to shade the glare from the windows and protect the piazzas are badly needed. Awnings have greatly to do with the appearance of a house in summer. They should be selected with care as to color and design, for to produce the best effect they must harmonize with the size and architecture of the house, its color and the surroundings. Plain, dark green awnings which are distinctive on one house would turn another into a dunce, and the gay stripes that are just the thing for one are wholly out of keeping with another. An extensive assortment from which to select is carried by the Shepard Norwell Company.

Window shades also are liable to need attention at this time of year. The bright sun brings out any dinginess that may have befallen them and with new awnings or new paint emphasizes their shabbiness as never is the case in the fall.

Dust covers for furniture are made of imported linen, English and French cretonnes, Java prints. They make a pleasing appearance during the summer months, producing an air of coolness and cheerfulness as well as protecting the furniture.

Low standing lamps of hammered or engraved Damascus brass seem particularly suitable for country homes. They are unpretentious and homelike, blending in with the surroundings of the usual summer house as the more ornate lamp never can. They are fitted with a duplex burner and large oil font. Japanese Pompeian green pottery lamps also are artistic and can be bought at reasonable prices from A. A. Vantino & Co., 360-362 Boylston street. Desk lamps, floor lamps and hanging domes all are to be found in variety and at moderate prices.

An unusual way of earning a livelihood has been inaugurated by Mrs. Margaret E. Fox of Rockland, Mass. Mrs. Fox brought with her from England 27 years ago a recipe for making orange-grapefruit marmalade which was renowned in her section of the country as being especially good, and now she is making that and putting it on the market, supplying it only to individual customers per order. England is famous for its marmalade, and of late years America has begun also to find out how good it is on toast for breakfast or as a dainty tidbit for the luncheon. Marmalade made of orange and grapefruit combined has long been a delicacy in England, but America is just beginning to hear about it. It has a delicious flavor, a pleasing change from the cloying sweet with which the native taste is most familiar.

This English marmalade is put up in 50-cent, \$1 and \$5 jars and keeps indefinitely. Mrs. Fox can be reached by addressing her at 1281 North Union street, Rockland, Mass.

What is better than a potato baked evenly all the way through, coming out of its brawn shell dry and flaky? The baked potato is a favorite with everybody, but it has its disadvantages. It has had to be turned several times in the process of its baking or a thick crust would form on the bottom, and often this would happen before it was realized that it was time to put the other side down. The hot air rushing out of the oven has been disagreeable and when the trimming was attempted the hot potatoes have been hard to manage.

A simple device for baking the potato evenly all through and which permits it to be moved comfortably has just been put on the market. It is the Hamli-Knick potato baker. It can be found at 5 and 10 cent stores, department and house furnishing stores.

DRINKING CUP REPORT MADE

In compliance with an order offered by Representative John J. Conway of Boston and adopted by the House, the state board of health transmitted to the House today a report of a recent investigation into the conditions under which sanitary paper drinking cups are manufactured.

After stating all the facts, the board announces the conclusion that the manufacture of sanitary drinking cups is carried on in the state of Massachusetts under conditions of reasonable cleanliness.

PUT ON TRIAL IN HEINZE LOAN CASE

NEW YORK—The trial of Leonard J. Field, head of the brokerage firm of L. J. Field & Co. for perjury in connection with the Windsor Trust Company copper loans of April, 1910, was begun today.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

On account of heavier equipment now in service the bridge department of the Boston & Albany road is installing new girders in the Charles river bridge at Riverside.

For the Gilmore private party en route to North Easton via Canton junction and return the passenger department of the New Haven road will run a first-class special train from South station at 6:12 o'clock this evening.

Passenger Trainmaster John B. Hamill of the Boston & Albany at South station is covering the road today looking after returning train section handling holiday travel.

The New Haven road's car department has placed an order with the Laconia, N. H., car works for 84 first-class modern wide vestibule coaches and combination cars for early delivery.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia three Pacific type grasshopper passenger engines which are equipped with steel cabs and the latest labor-saving devices.

The private Pullman car Westmoreland occupied by Henry C. Erick and party passed through Boston early this morning en route from Prides Crossing, Mass., to New York city, via the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads.

FIRE IN BRIGHTON HOME. Damage estimated at \$2000 was caused by a fire in the home of Elmer J. Bliss, 1962 Commonwealth avenue, Brighton, early today. The blaze is thought to have been caused by a defective wire. It worked up through the partitions from the first to the second floor. The fire department was called by telephone.

NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Wonders of the Old Boston Guide Book Described by John Hunter Sedgwick.

WE may have today grander and better illustrated guides for going about Boston and our means for seeing its various historical monuments have improved as to speed perhaps, but these will never take the place of the guides and books about Boston that were printed 60 or 70 years ago. There is in some of them a certain noble and ingenious mixture of fable with history that must appeal to every generous man. It is not really misstatement as one applies that term to deliberate deception, very far from it; it is rather the enthusiasm to relate and the enthusiasm to hear, both put before our eyes on the yellowing page and expressed in rather squat figures and landscapes in the black wood and steel engraving in the days when Mr. Webster was becoming a little unsteady in his views on national politics. There is a certain little book entitled "Dearborn's Reminiscences of Boston and Environs" that was printed, published and sold by Nathaniel Dearborn at 104 Washington street and bears the date of 1851. It is adorned with a frontispiece, being a view of Boston from Chelsea hill. The sun is setting on Chelsea, too, though we do not see Chelsea. The only part of that old township that we behold is a grassy eminence whose foot is fringed by trees and whose summit has a tall and not ungraceful tree spreading its foliage over three cows. In the foreground are three more cows and some men, among whom are interspersed shrubs, grass and what may be taken to be flowers. Boston harbor is calm and there seems to be not so much smoke over the city as there is today. The State House, Bunker Hill monument and the church steeples give a dignity and romance to the scene and the picture is peaceful and full of the note of the spent day.

After the preface there is an engraving of Gen. Joseph Warren and opposite to this is one of the addition to the Charlestown gaol. There comes a map of Boston and its neighborhood and then a more or less imaginative engraving on wood of Boston common. The drawing in this picture is very bold; in the near foreground is a lady in crinoline with a child holding either hand; the child shows that animation of gesture that children do in crinoline's guardianship. There is nothing remarkable of itself in this, but at a couple of hundred feet from the crinoline and the infants is a group of three so pitifully diminished by the wanton exercising of perspective that they cannot be more than three feet high. This remarkable phenomenon has yet to be explained by some one that knew Boston in the '50s.

The letter press is full of entertaining and instructive matter; in these days of aerodynamics one may be interested to read the account given of a Mr. Lewis A. Lauriat. It appears that this gentleman had made some 48 ascensions from various places between the British provinces and Mexico, and among his ascents was one from Chelsea on the 17th of June, 1839. There was a strong west wind that carried him down the harbor very quickly; seeing that he was making too much way he tried to use his drag on some trees near Point Shirley, but was finally blown to sea. Hanging to the netting of the balloon he was blown 30 miles toward Cape Ann; it would seem that he was dragged in the water for this distance or very close to it. At all events, he was rescued by Capt. John Pierce of Wellfleet and the balloon was abandoned. These facts are attested by a little engraving that shows Mr. Lauriat in the water and clinging to the network of the balloon. We perceive from this as well that the aeronaut wore a ruffled shirt and tight wristbands, while a figure in the bow of Captain Pierce's sloop shows the liveliest concern. We cannot be sure that the figure is that of Captain Pierce or of one of his sturdy crew.

It may easily be that an accident like this befell once in Boston harbor, and we have no right to be skeptical. But Mr. Dearborn, in another part of his book, tells his readers something that will come as a pleasing surprise to those of their number interested in the early history of New England. Under the caption "Battle Between a Small Sword and a Broom" he recounts the following incident in Boston's history, which we fear several historians of some pretensions have overlooked. He will have it, then, that in 1670 a French master of fence came to Boston and set up a stage in front of the town house at the head of State street. It would appear that this was a boastful Frenchman and that for three days he paraded,

sword in hand and challenging all. Now, this was bound to make a stir among the people. It did so, and Mr. Dearborn tells us it came to the ears of Gen. William Goffe, one of the judges of Charles I., and that the general, quite neglectful of a reward for his capture of £100, and a good deal nettled by the Frenchman's actions, came up to Boston to see what he could do about it. The reader may remember that in a preceding paper we dealt somewhat with the insubstantial legend about General Goffe and Hadley fight.

So the Cromwellian soldier armed himself with a birch broom and a white oak cheese, by way of shield, and mounted the platform, from which he refused to retreat when the Frenchman ordered him. Upon that, battle was joined, the Frenchman wielding his small sword, Goffe his broom and cheese; did the Frenchman thrust, 'twas neatly parried; did the infuriated subject of Le Roi Soleil thrust harder and more fiercely, his point in sooth was engaged but in the tenacious bosom of the cheese. "They warsted up, they warsted down," but only to have Goffe repeatedly deal the spadassin some really clever blows. At last the Frenchman, irritated by these birch rebuffs, threw away the more elegant weapon and took up a broadsword with which he purposed to renew the conflict, indeed did renew it. But Goffe very terribly bade him desist, whereupon he did so and Goffe disappeared (he was so much in the habit of dramatically disappearing that he must have had a portable trapdoor always in his pocket). The Frenchman disappeared, too, in a little while, because he could not stand the delighted, clear laughter of the audience. If any one can doubt this anecdote, he is hard to please, for the page is ornamented by a picture that shows Goffe belaboring the Frenchman. Goffe, to be sure, is dressed like the comic countryman of Thackeray's day, and the Frenchman's figure plainly taken from one of Gillray's "Buonsapartes," "the Corsican ogres," but what of that?

LEGISLATURE TO PASS LAW TO KEEP OFFICE OF SECRETARY OPEN

(Continued from Page One.)

situation of affairs in the office of auditor of the commonwealth.

The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. In the event of a vacancy in the office of auditor of the commonwealth, a deputy auditor, and in the event of a vacancy in the office of secretary of the commonwealth the first deputy secretary shall be continued in office and shall perform all statutory duties of the auditor and of the secretary respectively until an auditor or secretary shall be elected or appointed and shall qualify in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The position of first deputy to Secretary of State Olin was held by Capt. Isaac H. Edgett of Beverly. His term of office, like that of the other deputies, Herbert H. Boynton of North Abington, expired with the passing on of Secretary of State Olin at noon Saturday, according to law. When the new law becomes applicable it is understood that the duties of secretary of state will devolve upon Mr. Edgett.

"None of the officials who have been in Secretary of State Olin's office are to be candidates as his successor," said Mr. Boynton today. Neither Captain Edgett nor Mr. Boynton desires the position, chiefly for the reason that the occupancy of this office would bring them into politics.

There are at present but three avowed candidates for the secretaryship, Senator Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge and Representative A. P. Langtry of Springfield.

Others who have been mentioned are

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Senator John E. White and former Representative Louis A. Fyle of Holbrook. Representative James F. Cavanagh announced today that he is not a candidate for secretary of state, but that he will be a candidate for speaker of the 1912 House of Representatives to succeed Speaker Walker.

The position of secretary of state carries with it the salary of \$5000, that of deputy \$3000.

The new secretary of state will be chosen by both branches of the Legislature, sitting jointly. As yet no date has been fixed for the balloting, but it is understood that a call for the election will be sent out immediately after Mr. Olin's funeral. The date for the election will be set at the discretion of Speaker Walker of the House and President Treadway of the Senate. Had a vacancy occurred while there was no session of the Legislature the position would have been filled by appointment of Governor Foss.

FUNERAL PLANS FOR W. M. OLIN

Arrangements are announced for the burial of Col. William M. Olin, secretary of the commonwealth, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services will be held at the home in St. James street, Roxbury, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and are to be private.

The active bearers will be members of the Sons of Veterans. They are Fred E. Bolton, commander-in-chief; Joseph B. Macabee and Gen. Charles K. Darling, past commanders-in-chief; George M. Tucker and Frank E. Warren, John E. Gilman, Jr., Samuel W. Rounds, past division commanders, and James T. Wellington, division commander.

Messrs. Bolton, Macabee, Gilman and Rounds will represent Roxbury Camp, Sons of Veterans, which was affiliated with Thomas G. Stevenson Post, G. A. R., of which Colonel Olin was a member.

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

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Leading Events in Athletic World Soccer at Pennsylvania

Soccer Outlook at Pennsylvania for 1912 is Promising

This Year's Team Started Well, but Was Handicapped by Loss of Veteran Players, Including Captain

GETS BRITISHERS

PHILADELPHIA.—With a victory over Cornell, Pennsylvania has terminated her soccer football season, and taken as a whole, it has been fairly successful. Last November the call for candidates by Captain Costello and Manager Chase resulted in the largest turnout for this branch of the sport that the university has ever seen. Fully 75 men were trying for the team, showing it to be a popular game.

With three star members of last year's team, Costello, Bley and Chase, and the host of new material, Coach Stewart put a team on the field Thanksgiving day which tied the strong Germantown Cricket Club team by a 1-1 score. After this game the team continued to improve, and many critics saw a fair chance for first honors in the intercollegiate series.

Misfortune, however, handicapped the team by the loss of Captain Costello, who left college. As little later the eligibility committee disbanded Sullivan, easily the best player on the team, and Hill, a star fullback, from further playing.

Notwithstanding these losses, the team played good football, and although the chance of winning the championship was less bright, Pennsylvania still had hopes in that direction. The ill fortune, however, seemed to affect the team for Haverford, with whom the varsity tied earlier in the season, came in for a 3-1 victory. Columbia was next met, and Pennsylvania was again defeated, 5-1. Haverford then proved a stronger team, easily superior player, easily defeated Pennsylvania, 4-1.

Contrary to the general opinion of some critics, based on the aspect of the season so far, Pennsylvania settled down, and by a complete reversal of form, easily defeated Yale 6-1 and closed the season with Cornell, defeating the latter 3-1.

The varsity loses all but four men by graduation this year. With these men, however, the strong second team to pick from and the usual influx of Britishers, who take more naturally to the game than their American neighbors, the outlook for a good team next year is very encouraging.

CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARD PLAY IS NEARLY FINISHED

NEW YORK.—With only 10 games remaining to be played, the Class B amateur billiard championship tournament of 1911 will end this week. Two matches are scheduled to be played today, E. C. Back meeting C. E. White and G. G. Baxter playing G. P. B. Clarke. The tournament is apt to furnish some ties, as three of the players have not yet been defeated. These are Clarke, White and Baxter. Muldaur was beaten on Saturday night by 2 points, Conway being the winner. Muldaur was thought to have a good chance of winning the trophy. The standing of the players, with their records to date, follows:

	Won	Lost	High	Average
G. P. B. Clarke	3	0	33	5.56
G. E. White	2	0	33	5.82
G. G. Baxter	2	0	29	5.06
M. Muldaur	2	1	55	6.66
C. D. Conway	1	3	29	5.00
J. M. S. Millette	0	4	42	4.81
C. C. Beck	0	3	61	3.95

WOODLAND NAMES GOLF SCHEDULE

The Woodland Golf Club of Auburn, Mass., has arranged a very attractive program of spring events. The season will open Patriots' day with morning and afternoon play and close July 4 with handicap medal play in the morning and medal play in the afternoon.

One open tournament will be held during that time, May 25, 26 and 27 being the dates named for this event. The golf committee consists of R. M. Purves, H. S. Trip and C. A. Hartwell. The schedule follows:

April 19, handicap medal play (morning), handicap vs. bogey (afternoon); 22, two-ball foursome; 25, handicap medal play; 26, May 6, handicap vs. bogey; 13, cemetery tournament; 20, handicap medal play; 25, 26, 27, open tournament; 30, handicap medal play (morning), handicap vs. bogey (afternoon); June 3, two-ball foursome; 10, nine-hole invitation tournament; 15, handicap medal play (morning), handicap vs. bogey (afternoon); 24, handicap medal play; July 1, handicap vs. bogey; 4, handicap medal play (morning), handicap vs. bogey (afternoon).

NEWTON TO PROMOTE ATHLETICS

The Newton Athletic Association, whose purpose it will be to promote athletic competition among young men of Newton, has been organized, and plans are being made for a series of track meets to be held during the Spring and Summer. William Adams has been chosen president of the association and the secretary is F. D. Eichbauer. The association intends to hold its competitions at Newton Center playground and entries will be open only to members.

English College Track Leader Picked to Win From American Athletes



(Copyrighted by Sports & General Ill. Co., London.)
CAPT. P. J. BAKER.
Cambridge University track team.

PLAN FOR MAINE STATE COLLEGE TRACK MEETING

BANGOR, Me.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association held in this city plans were discussed for the annual meet of the association which will be held in Waterville this year under the auspices of Colby College.

It was voted to authorize the issue of a new edition of the constitution and bylaws of the association as accepted by the four colleges of the association. The five articles agreed to by Bowdoin in the Maine intercollegiate agreement as applying to track will be added. Manager William A. MacCormick of the Bowdoin track team, secretary of the association, was instructed to prepare the new edition and it is to be made to conform very nearly to the constitution of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, of which all four Maine colleges are now members.

According to the new by-laws the take-off for the broad jump will be eight inches wide instead of five as formerly and will be flush with the ground. This is the same ruling as made by the Eastern and New England Intercollegiate Athletic associations.

Secretary MacCormick also submitted the list of officials for the meet. The executive committee will hold another meeting before the meet to pass on the eligibility of any entry which is contested. All entries are required to be in the hands of the secretary at least 10 days before the meet.

The executive committee consists of: President, Warren MacDonald, University of Maine; vice-president, Albert W. Buck, Bates; treasurer, Wilford G. Chapman, Colby; and secretary, William A. MacCormick, Bowdoin.

TABER TO LEAD BROWN RUNNERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—N. S. Taber, '13, has been elected captain of the Brown varsity cross-country team, and although the cross-country runners will not get into any contests until fall, prospects of victories are being discussed. There are 11 good cross-country men in college now who will be on hand again in the fall, and from this squad Coach Higgins and Captain Taber should be able to get some good material.

C. F. Roper, one of the best long distance runners at Brown in the past few years, will graduate this June and will of course not be on hand for the fall work. Among the men who are being counted on for the squad are Captain Taber, Roberts, Fine, Cook, Jetter, Gould, Langley, Walker, Sawin, Brown and Foss.

Some of these men are keeping in condition at Andrews field now, either as members of the spring track squad or for the enjoyment of running. An elaborate fall schedule is being arranged.

F. A. BRADY COACHING BOWDOIN.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—F. A. Brady, Dartmouth '10, is coaching the Bowdoin baseball team in the absence of regular coach, Walter A. Norton, who will be unable to work with the team for a few days. Manager Edward O. Leigh has just completed arrangements for a game Patriots' day with the Maine Central team at Portland, the first game for the Bowdoin team in the state.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES.
Harvard, 6; John Hopkins, 3.
Brown, 6; Pennsylvania State, 2.
Colby, 11; Kent's Hill, 3.
Cornell, 6; Lehigh, 2.
Annapolis, 2; Bucknell, 0.
West Point, 3; Tufts, 1.
Michigan, 8; Vanderbilt, 4.
Ursinus, 8; Dickinson, 2.

CAMBRIDGE, OXFORD, HARVARD AND YALE MAY MEET IN JULY

International Intersarsity Interests English Public and Good Men Are Available Here and Abroad.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The proposed intersarsity meet between Harvard-Yale and Oxford and Cambridge mentioned in the Monitor of March 15 is full of interest, and though nothing official has yet reached the public here, it may be well to state briefly the prospects of such a meeting. The proposed date of July would, as far as climatic conditions are concerned, in all probability be far more ideal than the present annual date of the Oxford and Cambridge sports.

Both universities close their terms on a date either just before or just after July 1, after which there is bound to be a little difficulty in getting out all the men required, especially with such events as the varsity cricket match and other big matches at Lords, Henley and many other similar events falling early in July. Owing to the great interest being taken in national and international sport this coronation year a university international athletic meet undoubtedly would attract the greatest interest.

As regards the prospects there is a fine selection of good performers on each side of the Atlantic. With regard to the nine events as mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor, MacMillan of Cambridge and Lange of Oxford have each done level time in the 100-yard dash, so the Englishmen are well provided for in that event. In the 440-yard dash the above two are both capable of good performances, particularly MacMillan; in addition to which F. G. Black of Cambridge did well in the varsity sports. The 880-yard run should fall to P. J. Baker if he were available, for he is an exceptionally fine runner. He has won this event twice against Oxford. As regards the mile event, after his dual success against Oxford, P. J. Baker might run twice again in which case the English chances of victory would be increased, for there seems to be no one else.

The 120-yard hurdles usually shows up the American talent for this event, which would fall to Chisholm of Yale if the same competitors who have just run in the recent sports were to enter for Oxford and Cambridge. But if G. R. L. Anderson, the Oxford blue who won this event in 1909, can run he should make a real good race of it. He is a good hurdler, his victory in 1909 being won in 16 1/2 fls.

America should win with Canfield of Yale in the high and Kilpatrick of Yale in the broad, although Dubois, the Cambridge winner in the high jump, has a very taking style and looks as if he might do a great deal better with practice.

The hammer throw and weight putting, if both these events be included, should be divided between the two countries, the hammer going to G. E. Putnam of Oxford and the weight to J. R. Kilpatrick of Yale.

The idea of the international college meet would be very welcome here, and it only remains to be seen if the authorities will be able to make the necessary arrangements.

CONSIDER PLANS FOR STADIUM AT YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—After a two-days' session in which all the plans for a Yale stadium presented by graduates and architects were gone over exhaustively, the special committee appointed by the Yale corporation for the purpose has drawn up some tentative recommendations to go to the next meeting of the corporation. The committee-men refused to divulge the recommendations until after the corporation meeting.

Among the recommendation named was one that there shall be movable stands, so that the gridiron seats can be arranged about a diamond for the commencement baseball game. The members of the committee who made the report are S. J. Elder of Boston, chairman; T. H. West, Jr., of St. Louis, Irwin Row of Chicago, Henry Ledyard of Detroit, N. H. Swayne, 2d, of Philadelphia, David Daggett of this city and Tax Commissioner W. H. Corbin of Hartford. The committee was assisted by J. R. Kilpatrick, captain of the track team, and by C. C. Hinks, manager of last fall's football team.

One report was that a Boston firm of architects submitted plans for a stadium on the land opposite the present Yale field. If the land there can be secured Yale will sell the present field to St. Lawrence cemetery. It is said that the New Haven road would run a track from its main line to the proposed new field.

URSULA WINS PRINCE'S CUP.

MONACO.—The motor boat Ursula won the Prince's cup here yesterday racing over a course of one nautical mile. The time was 2m. 34s.; Clement Despujols was second in 2m. 38s. Maple Leaf III, which was trying three blade propellers instead of two blade ones, was third in a preliminary heat, so was disqualified for the final race for cruisers.

Dark Blue Track Leader May Compete Against Harvard-Yale Athletes



(Copyrighted by Sports & General Ill. Co., London.)
CAPT. C. HOWARD SMITH.
Oxford University track team.

ALLOT SEATS AT INTERNATIONAL POLO GAMES SOON

NEW YORK.—All applications for boxes and seats for the international polo matches to be held on the Meadow Brook Club grounds at Westbury, May 31, June 3 and 7, should be made by April 22 to insure participation in the allotment, which will be named April 29, according to an announcement made by the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Members of Polo Association clubs and active players will be given preference in the allotment of boxes and seats. Payment for these reservations must be made within 10 days after allotment or the application will be cancelled and the boxes and seats resold. All boxes will seat six persons.

Boxes and seats for the entire series only will be sold on application at the following prices: West stand boxes for the entire series, two sections nearest the center, \$200; other boxes, \$130; grand stand seats for the entire series, \$10; east stand boxes, located in the center of the stand, for the entire series, \$75; grand stand seats for the entire series, \$5.

Applications for boxes or seats for single days will not be entertained before May 20. Holders of boxes in the west stand only will be entitled to admission to the club enclosure. A charge of 50 cents will be made for a single admission to an enclosure on the east side of the grounds.

No parking spaces for automobiles or carriages will be provided inside the polo ground enclosure but ample space will be found at the disposal of patrons outside.

MAINE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE CALLS FOR EIGHT GAMES

ORONO, Me.—The schedule of the football team of the University of Maine for the coming season has just been approved and announced by Manager Philip R. Hussey, '12. It contains eight games, of which six are to be played on the home field. Rhode Island State takes the place of the Massachusetts A. C. and New Hampshire State has been restored to the list after no game last year on account of a conflict of dates.

The University of Vermont game will be played just before the Maine college championship games and will doubtless be one of the hardest of the season. For the past two years Vermont has practically played Cornell and Dartmouth to a standstill, making a 0-0 score with Dartmouth in one of the games, and beating Amherst last season 5-0. This will be the first time that a Vermont football squad has ever journeyed to Orono.

Director E. R. Wingard will again be head coach of the football squad and Reilly, the assistant Michigan star who assisted him last fall, will again be on hand. The candidates for the team will report for practice about Sept. 15, one week before the opening of the university. The schedule follows:

Sept. 23, Fort McKinley at Orono; 30, Rhode Island State College at Orono; Oct. 7, New Hampshire State College at Orono; 14, Tufts at Medford; 21, University of Vermont at Orono; 28, Bates at Orono; Nov. 4, Colby at Orono; 11, Bowdoin at Brunswick.

FIRST WASEDA GAME TODAY.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Japanese baseball team from Waseda University, Japan, begins its country-wide schedule today with a practice game with the Waseda alumni here. There are 15 in the party, including Professor Takasuki. The first regular game on their schedule will be played tomorrow against Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal.

TWO MAJOR LEAGUE RACES PROMISE TO SHOW MANY CHANGES

At Least Four Clubs in National Look Better Than in 1910 and Two in American.

HITTING IS BETTER

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	1911	1910
Detroit	4	0	1,000	333
New York	3	0	1,000	500
Washington	2	1	967	967
St. Louis	2	1	967	967
Cleveland	2	3	400	500
Boston	1	2	333	500
Chicago	1	3	250	500
Philadelphia	0	3	000	333

RESULTS SATURDAY.

Boston 6, Washington 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 2, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 3.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	1911	1910
St. Louis	2	0	1,000	633
Philadelphia	2	1	967	967
Pittsburgh	2	1	967	967
Boston	2	2	500	667
Brooklyn	2	2	500	667
Cincinnati	1	2	333	500
New York	1	2	333	500
Chicago	0	2	000	333

RESULTS SATURDAY.

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 6, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 3.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 1.

GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

While the American and National baseball leagues have not yet progressed far enough into the two championship series to get a very definite idea as to how the 16 clubs in the two leagues will show up between new and next October, the showing made by some of them would seem to indicate that the battle for the two pennants this summer will find a number of changes from that of 1910.

Judging from the form shown during the past week, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn and Boston in the National, promise to be considerably stronger than was the case a year ago. This is particularly true of Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The former won two straight from New York, and while this must not be taken too seriously, the club is certainly playing much faster baseball than in 1910. The acquisition of Paskert, Lobert, Rowan and Beebe from Cincinnati has evidently improved the club greatly.

While there is practically no change in the lineup of St. Louis, the team is playing good ball and unless a decided reversal of form is shown, will press the second division teams hard for fifth place. Brooklyn's hitting has been a feature of the games so far played and in Zimmerman and Tooley Manager Dahlen seems to have picked up the two infielders needed to steady his team and make it a possible factor for a first division position.

Boston looks considerably stronger in everything but the box. It is still early to judge the work of the players and should they develop as is expected by those who have followed the team, it will be hard to keep the club below fifth or sixth place in the standing.

Pittsburgh is the only one of last year's leaders that has shown much strength as yet. Wagner has started in in his old-time form at the bat, and this seems to have had its effect on the other players with the result that the men are batting in much better style than in 1910. Chicago, New York and Cincinnati are starting off weak and will have to improve greatly to be in the race next fall.

New York opens the American League series fully up to the expectations of the supporters of that team. The Philadelphia Athletics may be slow in rounding into form, but Manager Chase and his men have shown that they can hit, run and field with the best of them, and if he can keep them in line they will make a wonderful fight for the pennant.

Detroit seems to be working much better than in 1910. Cobb and Crawford appear as strong as ever and with the pitchers going right they should improve their 1910 average. While Philadelphia has yet to win its first game, there is little doubt but that the world's champions will finish near the top if they do not make it two straight.

Washington has made a good start, but will be forced hard to improve its work of last year, as will Cleveland, Chicago and Boston. These clubs do not appear to be any stronger than a year ago and with St. Louis and Washington will probably contest for the second division places, one of them breaking into the first four.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Has any one yet discovered that 1911 marks the coming-of-age of a golfing institution that is most popular with golfers of all classes? This year our old friend Colonel Bogey attains his majority. The story of Bogey's birth is a very interesting one, and now is the time to tell it, writes Henry Leach in the London Sketch. Some have it that the bogey competition was born at Elie, but although something of the kind may have been played there, those who have weighed the evidence have generally satisfied themselves that the real bogey, such as we know him, is thoroughly English, and was born at Coventry, was christened at Yarmouth, and was given his full rank and title of Colonel at the course of the United Service Club in Hampshire. It all came about in this way.

In one of the winter months of 1890 the scratch score of the Coventry course was taken and a figure was given to each hole, which was supposed to represent the number of strokes that a scratch player, golfing well and making no mistakes, but doing nothing extraordinary for all that, would take. This was called the "ground score," and it was the beginning of bogey. Some six months afterward, when the idea had become well established at Coventry, Hugh Rotherham, who was chiefly responsible for it, offered a prize for a competition in which the players were set to play against this ground score, and this was the first bogey competition, although the name of bogey had not yet been come by; while later again a challenge cup for competition on the same lines was put up. Then some of the members of the Coventry Club went along for golf to Great Yarmouth, where the idea was explained to Dr. Thomas Browne, R. N., honorary secretary of the club there, who took a keen interest in it at once, and wrote letters to several secretaries of golf clubs asking them their views upon the question as to whether or not this ground score competition might not be made a regular feature of club golf. Generally, they thought it might.

Then one day Dr. Browne went out to play with a friend, Maj. Charles Wellman, and they determined to fight out their match on this system, each playing not against the other, but against the scratch score, the one making the better score to be the winner. That winter the bogey man song—
"Hush! Hush! Hush!"
Here comes the bogey man!
So hide your head beneath the clothes,
He'll catch you if he can!"
was the great hit of the pantomimes, and was being sung everywhere.

"He'll catch you if he can!"—there was the idea of bogey in golf; and Major Wellman, as he played this match and was getting caught by bogey all the time, realized it, and said to his friend, "Why, Browne, this player of yours is a regular bogey man!" Dr. Browne thought the name a most excellent one, and that it should be adopted to describe the form of competition. This was accordingly done by the Great Yarmouth Club, and some others afterwards. And then, soon after that, Dr. Browne went along to play with some friends at the United Service Club, at Gosport; and on arrival there he told them that he had brought with him a friend who was a very modest, quiet fellow and a steady golfer, who played a uniformly good, but not a brilliant, game. So he presented him, explaining the system in detail to the late Captain Seely Vidal, R. E., who was hon. sec. of the club, and to Dr. Walter Reid, R. N.

They decided to go out onto the course and play with bogey. At the moment of starting Captain Vidal cried, "Stay!" and then made a little speech, thus: "We must proceed in proper service way. Every member of this club has a proper service rank. Our new invisible member, who never makes a mistake, surely ought to be a commanding officer. He must be a colonel!" and then, saluting the phantom, and with fine military grace, he said: "Colonel Bogey! We are delighted to find you on the links, sir. I could not well say we see you." And so it has been ever since then—Colonel Bogey—and now he is 21.

PROMINENT MEN FOR AUTO DINNER
Preparation for the banquet to be held by the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association at the Quincy house tomorrow evening will be completed at the special meeting of the association to be held at the club house this evening.
The Hon. J. Albert Brackett, a honorary member of the association, has consented to act as toastmaster, and addresses will be made by the following prominent men: Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Senator J. E. Tolman, Col. William D. Scherer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, Roscoe Brackett of the Automobile Operators of New England, Harry E. Grant, George Hovey, Charles Pollock of the New York Automobile Engineers, J. E. Conners, president of the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association; Hon. J. Albert Brackett and many others.

ALBANY MANAGER LEAVES.

ALBANY, N. Y.—William J. Clarke, manager of the Albany, N. Y. State League, baseball team has resigned his position. No reason for his action is given, but it is said he has signed a contract to coach the Princeton University team for three years.

NOTES
William Queal of America defeated Alfred Shrub of England in a 10-mile race Saturday, in 51m. 55 1/2 ss.
Harvard leads the Intercollegiate Soccer Football League with 3 games won and 1 lost. Haverford is second, with 3 won, 1 lost and 1 tied.
W. C. Fownes, national amateur golf champion, won the mid-April tournament at Pinehurst Saturday, defeating P. S. MacLaughlin in the finals, 5 and 4.
J. R. Erxleben of the Missouri A. C. won the Western A. A. C. cross-country championship Saturday in record time. He covered the 6 1/2 miles in 38m. 25 1/2 ss.
Massachusetts Agricultural College and Iowa State University are still tied for first place in the Intercollegiate Rifle League with 14 victories and no defeats.
Harry McGinn of the N. Y. A. C. won the Metropolitan junior cross-country championship run Saturday in 33m. 4s. Tom Barden of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. finished second, 11s. behind. The Irish American A. C. won the team championship with 32 points.
Stanford University won its 3-mile varsity crew race with University of California Saturday in 14m. 9s. The Stanford freshmen won their race in 16m. The varsity now has the right to race Washington University for the Pacific coast title.

THE ACADEMY
Especially designed for the young man who fancies an individuality in his garments, garments which signify effective tailoring, and are built on lines that give shapeliness and flexibility to the figure. Being
"MORSE-MADE"
"The Academy" has the bold master lines of the perfect fit, and is shown in a wide range of stylish fabrics at
\$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$25.00
Our line of Neckwear is very attractive.

PLAYBALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
PHILADELPHIA
National League



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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINCHESTER.

The Winchester Boat Club starts the season with these new officers: President, Charles A. Gleason; vice-president, James H. Gerlach; secretary, T. Price Wilson; treasurer, William Adriance; fleet captain, George B. Cummings; directors, Vincent Farnsworth, S. F. Herron, Preston E. Corey, Dexter P. Blaikie, Hermann D. Murphy, Fred M. Bates, Charles R. Jaffers and Charles S. Tenney.

The baseball season of the Winchester Athletic Association will open Wednesday afternoon against a team from Medford. This year's team will be under the management of George D. LeDuc.

The promenade of the junior class of the high school will take place Thursday evening in the town hall.

WAKEFIELD.

The school committee meets tonight to take action on the resignation of Mrs. Mary E. Wentworth, who resigned a few days ago after a service of 40 years, half of which was as principal of the Lincoln grammar school.

Y. M. C. A. auxiliary ladies are planning a grand pageant depicting the history of the town of Wakefield.

H. M. Warren G. A. R. post members accompanied by the Richardson Light Guard will parade at Lowell Patriots day.

NEWTON.

The First Unitarian Society has chosen: Trustee, George A. Frost; clerk, John D. Hammond; treasurer, Francis Newhall; standing committee, the Hon. Charles E. Hatfield, Prof. H. P. Talbot, Mrs. F. W. Pray, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Lawrence Bond.

The Garden City Mutual Aid Association is to hold its thirteenth annual party in Bray hall this evening. The membership is composed of employees of the Middlesex & Boston street railway.

WATERTOWN.

In accordance with a request from Postmaster Mansfield of the Boston post district the board of selectmen has assigned new numbers to property owners whose houses are incorrectly numbered.

The Winsor Club has elected: President, William F. Ross; vice-president, Walter Gleason; secretary, Chester F. Kelly; treasurer, George F. Kent; directors, Clinton T. Fisher, Willard L. Green, Lyman W. Brooks.

EVERETT.

The finance committee of the city government will make a favorable report on a proposed bond issue of \$35,000 for the purchase of the Barnard estate on roadway as a future site for a municipal city hall and for the conversion of the property temporarily into a public park.

Mayor Herbert P. Wagsatt has signed the order for an appropriation of \$4000 for fittings for industrial training in the newly established department at the high school.

READING.

The selectmen have appointed the following special policemen: Samuel Brown, Asa Parker, J. J. Cullinane, Arthur E. Davis, J. M. Doucette, Oscar H. Low, Walter P. Gleason, Lemuel W. Allen, William C. McKinley, Fred E. Mitchell, Willard A. Bancroft, Jason Zwecker, Clement Gleason, William J. Allen, William H. Killam, William C. Smith, William K. Kidder, David J. Whelton, C. M. Skidmore, Joseph C. Shaw and William F. Welsh.

QUINCY.

Mrs. E. C. Bumpus will give a talk on "The Great Altar Painting," at Christ church this evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Guild.

The Wollaston W. C. T. U. will have a meeting in the vestry of the Wollaston Methodist Episcopal church Tuesday afternoon.

WAVERLEY.

The next hearing on the abolition of the Trapelo road and Lexington street grade crossings of the Boston & Maine railroad is to be held at the State House April 22.

BEVERLY.

Appointments for officials of the Beverly fire department will probably be made at the meeting of the aldermen this evening.

MELROSE.

A large attendance is anticipated at the mass meeting of citizens Tuesday night in the city auditorium to discuss the new city auditorium and memorial hall proposed by the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Association, at a cost of \$70,000, of which the city is asked to appropriate \$35,000.

The city government will meet in regular session tonight, when the lighting committee will recommend the adoption of a ten-year contract for all night street lighting at a saving of about \$700 per year over the present moon-light schedule when the lights are turned off at 12:30.

The high school pupils are to present "A Day in April, 1775," in aid of the scholarship and athletic funds in the high school hall tonight.

MEDFORD.

The girls of the Medford high school have formed class basketball teams for playing out-of-doors during the next 10 weeks.

Medford high baseball team will open its league season Wednesday when it plays Everett high at Everett and a second league game will be played here Saturday against Somerville.

The pastors and two delegates from each of the local churches are to meet in the West Medford Congregational church Tuesday evening to form a federation of churches of the city.

MALDEN.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. have named Mrs. Henry D. Carver as president of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary to succeed Mrs. George P. Spaulding who has resigned because of removal to another city.

Notices have been posted in the local postoffice that commencing next Sunday the office will not be open for the delivery of mail or the sale of stamps on Sunday mornings as heretofore.

BROOKLINE.

The April meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held the evening of April 19 at the Edward Devotion house. "Four Mounted Messengers of the Revolution" will be the title of a paper to be read by William O. Comstock.

Miss Ruth Davis Sprague and Miss Elizabeth Townsend will visit England for the coronation ceremonies.

The Wellington Athletic Club will hold its annual dinner April 20.

WALTHAM.

"The Importance of Forestry to Massachusetts" is the subject of an address to be given by the state forester, Frank W. Rane, before the men's club of the First Baptist church in the church parlors this evening.

The annual meeting of parishioners of the Universalist church is to be held this evening.

EAST LEXINGTON.

Everett S. Locke, superintendent of the water department, is laying a water main along Bow street.

The local alliance will be represented by several members at the meeting of the National Alliance in Providence, R. I., April 27.

MIDDLEBORO.

The Rev. George E. MacInaw, pastor of the Unitarian church, has accepted an invitation to give an address before the Men's Club of the Brockton Unitarian church Monday evening, April 24.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given this evening in the Methodist church.

SOMERVILLE.

The Rev. George F. Bolster will close his pastorate at the Free Baptist church May 28 and will go to the South Medford Baptist church.

Mayor and Mrs. Charles A. Burns spent Easter Saturday and Sunday at Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Singers Club will have a minstrel show in Crescent hall tonight and Tuesday evening.

The next meeting of the Study Club will be with Mrs. Dwyer at the residence of Mrs. Curry on Cliff street April 25.

ARLINGTON.

The selectmen have drawn as jurors Charles O. Cook and James P. Daley.

The Boat Club has appointed these chairmen of committees: Entertainment, Howard L. Bennett; bowling, Henry D. Kidder; house, George H. Peirce; pool and billiards, J. H. Bolster; athletics, Henry D. Kidder; tennis, Alfred E. Myers; librarian, Ernest H. Freeman; membership, George M. Brooks; reception, George M. Brooks; auditing, Herbert M. Day. The board of directors has elected these new members: David F. Choate, Harry L. Sawyer, Frank E. Cutler, Harry C. Robbins, Arthur C. Robinson, Harold H. Marden, E. L. Thornquist, all of Somerville; Walter L. Wiley of North Cambridge; Trevar B. Heald of Medford; Albert A. Achorn, Philip W. Taylor and Horace D. Everett of Arlington.

LEXINGTON.

The selectmen appointed Christopher S. Ryan, Maj. Alfred Pierce and Herbert G. Locke, a committee on the observance of April 19, and John L. Norris building inspector.

These are the new officers of the First Parish (Unitarian) church: Clerk, George O. Davis; Treasurer, E. M. Mulliken; parish committee, William Roger Greeley, C. C. Doe and Alonzo E. Locke.

The Old Belfry Club has elected: President, George E. Briggs; vice-presidents, William L. Smith, Miss Anita C. Dale and Mrs. James W. Smith; secretary, Eugene G. Kraetzer; treasurer, Eugene G. Kraetzer; executive committee, Edwin B. Worthen, John A. E. Mulliken, Lester T. Redman, Edward F. Saunders and James Floyd Russell.

START SOUTH BOSTON POWER STATION FOR THE ELEVATED LINES

Work is in progress today on the Boston Elevated Railway Company's new South Boston power station, which is just being started on the concrete foundations recently completed. Rapid advance is expected during the spring and summer although no date has been set for the opening.

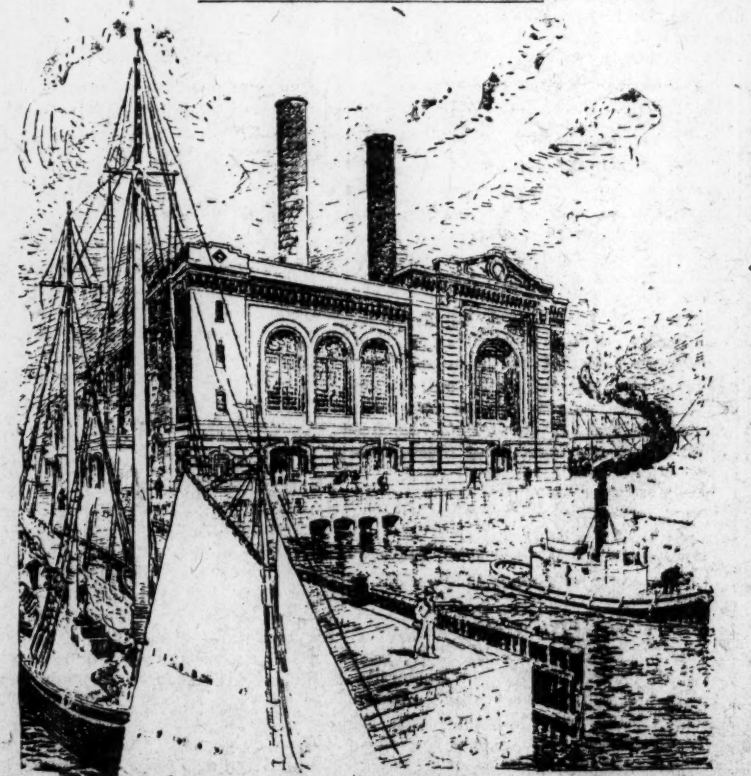
An indication of the immensity of the rapid transit requirements of Greater Boston is given by the statement that the first installation at the powerhouse on the South Boston waterfront will provide a boiler plant of a capacity of 9600 horsepower, about equal to the power generated by the Merrimack river at Lowell. Expressed electrically, in 1904 the eight power stations of the Boston Elevated Company had a total nominal generating capacity of 36,444 kilowatts; this one power station will have three great units of a capacity of 45,000 kilowatts, and a place is left in the plans for the addition of four more even larger units as these may be required.

Power stations and equipment for additions needed before 1914 will cost about \$7,500,000. The South Boston plant is at East First and O streets on space formerly occupied by the Lawley shipyard. It adjoins the property occupied by the main power station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

A tract, near the Marine park end of the peninsula, will give room for a receiving and coal storage plant for the entire elevated system and it will be a center for production and distribution of electric power to substations variously located. Coal carrying vessels will land at a specially constructed wharf bearing two steel discharging towers each with a capacity of 200 tons per hour.

The new station itself will compare favorably with the Cambridge power station, the Charles river viaduct, Forest Hills station, and other works designed by the company's consulting engineer, Robert S. Peabody, and approved by a committee of the Boston Society of Architects. The front of the building with wide round arched windows, a single

DESIGN OF NEW ELECTRIC POWER PLANT



Improvement on South Boston waterfront, from plans by Robert S. Peabody, consulting architect.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the popularity of the baseball game.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Baseball has taken a firm hold upon the American people as the national game, and its popularity is due not alone to its interest as a spectacle, but because it has been kept free from objectionable features. It is to the credit of the managers of the game that no serious scandal has ever been connected with the struggle for the pennant, and the public accepts the efforts of the players as being an honest endeavor to win. As long as baseball can thus be maintained upon a high plane it will continue to grow in popular esteem. When jockeying or trades in the matter of winning or losing games are introduced, the doom of the game will be sealed.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—On the whole, professional baseball has been kept clean in the United States. Sometimes it is marred by rowdiness, but generally speaking a high standard of conduct on the part of the players has been maintained. Every friend of the sport will hope that the season of 1911 may be free from "muckering" and unfair practices, and that no suspicion of "thrown" games will be anywhere aroused.

NEW YORK WORLD—Truly baseball is a national game to an extent for which no other sport in any country affords a parallel. Though the military spirit may decline, there need be no serious fear for the republic while the baseball spirit lives. If Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton, the youth of America may be left to work

out the nation's destiny on the village diamonds.

SAVANNAH NEWS—It is skill that makes the game. There must be brain work through every minute of every inning. It is not the player who can throw the ball farthest and fastest or who can hit it every time that wins the game. The art of baseball consists in doing the right thing at the right time; no more and no less. And the charm of baseball consists in watching how the boys do that very thing or how narrowly they escape doing it.

HARTFORD TIMES—Baseball is the most generally admired of American sports, as it is also the most scientifically conducted, both as to business methods and morals. No sport is so clean. Whoever entertained seriously an allegation that baseball was "crooked" and who ever heard of a player throwing a game?

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD—The baseball players of today are undoubtedly the equal of any who ever ran the bases, and the superior of the old days. Everything forecasts a successful season in the big leagues, and their success is, as a rule, reflected in a profitable season for all the little leagues.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—Great is the kingdom of baseball and great is its royal atmosphere. There are no social distinctions in the democratic galleries. The President roots with the rest of the people on the benches. About him cluster the emissaries of all vocations unmindful of each other, all intent upon the flying sphere and the man behind the bat.

President Taft Is Paid A Tribute in Rhyme by An Admirer in Canada

WASHINGTON—The following tribute to the President was received at the White House a few days ago:

TO PRESIDENT TAFT.
An aud Canuck o' Scottish birth an' Deyoid alike o' fortune an' o' fame. Wi' three score years o' worldly joys an' misadventures, ye've been a man. Wad like to bless ye, sir, afore he gangs. I'd wad I speak o' all yir noble gifts. The sympathetic heart, the brain that lifts. The wide purview that grasps the Christian plan—Glorie to God—on earth good will to man. Yir regal mind wad licht the burthen and pain. Wad ye proclaim at every human door: An' best and best, uphold the moral law. The Book o' Books—the keystone o' them a'. The arbitration scheme that ye propose. Will bind in concord many erstwhile foes. And millions in this war o' strife an' strife. Taft. I'd wad I speak o' all yir noble gifts. The sympathetic heart, the brain that lifts. The wide purview that grasps the Christian plan—Glorie to God—on earth good will to man. Yir regal mind wad licht the burthen and pain. Wad ye proclaim at every human door: An' best and best, uphold the moral law. 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FOUR CLASS TEAMS COMPETE IN INDOOR WELLESLEY MEET

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The members of the Wellesley College gymnasium classes held an athletic meet in Mary Hemenway hall today and W's were awarded to the following participants: Sarah Baxter '11, Riddle Guion '11, Bertha Scheller '11, Ethel Cauton-Davis '12 and Helen Lamprey '12. Four class teams of ten each competed.

There were 11 events, of which all except the floor exercises were judged individually. The judges were Grace Shephardson of Newton high school, Grace Withum of Walnut Hill school, Marjorie Davis of Dana Hall, and Edna Williams of Wellesley. The teams, made up of 10 each, were as follows:

1911—Alice Ake, Camden, N. J.; Sarah Baxter (captain), Upper Montclair, N. J.; Dorothy Clark, Newark, N. J.; Helen Coffin, Dorchester; Constance Eustis, New York; Alice Foster, Portland, Me.; Riddle Guion, Charlotte, N. C.; Mary Hewett, Portland, Ore.; Agnes Roche, East Orange, N. J.; Bertha Scheller, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

1912—Dorothy Bowden, Philadelphia; Lydia Brown, Westtown, Pa.; Ethel Cauton-Davis, Boston; Gertrude Clarkson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen Davis, Lynn; Laura Griswold (captain), New Haven, Conn.; Cecelia Hollingsworth, Rensselaer, Ind.; Ethelwynne Jones, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Helen Lamprey, Medford; Dorothy Schumacher, West Chester, Pa.

1913—Rachel Burbank, East Milton; Gladys Dowling, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Josephine Guion (captain), Charlotte, N. C.; Florence MacCready, Andover; Marion Rides, Kansas City, Mo.; Dorothy Ridgway, Albany, N. Y.; Alice Ross, Plainfield, N. J.; Marian Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Helen South, Philadelphia; Edith Stratton, Moylan, Pa.

1914—Gladys Dowling, Hyde Park; Sarah Balderston, Colosa, Ind.; Evelyn Furber, Cohasset; Marguerite Mallet, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Linda McDonald, Roxbury; Anna Reeder (captain), Philadelphia; Louise Russell, Dorchester; Kathryn Schmidt, Chicago; Alice Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Margaret Stone, Wellesley.

Agnes Roche, president of the athletic association, awards the "W's" and Miss Amy Homans, head of the physical training department, gives the Lincoln challenge cup.

BOSTON CAMERA CLUB SHOWS WORKMANSHIP OF EXPERT MEMBERS

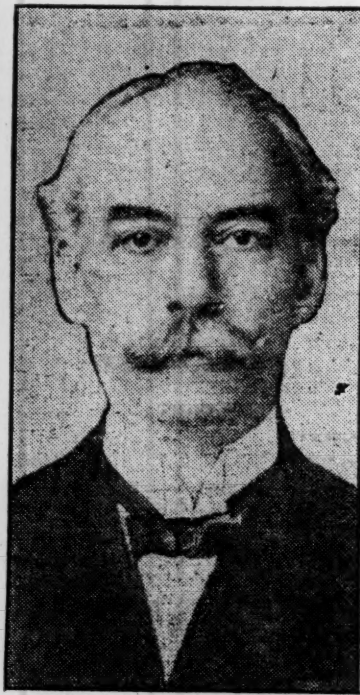
The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Boston Camera Club opened today in the gallery of the Boston Art Club. It will continue to April 29, Sundays excepted. The exhibition is to be open daily from 10 to 5 p. m. and tickets may be obtained from members of the Art Club and Camera Club and from the principal art and photography supply houses. The exhibition this year is one of the largest ever held by the club.

A strong organization of advanced photographers, of which W. H. Porterfield is the leader, shows a number of the latest and best works of its members at the exhibition. Mr. Porterfield himself has received nearly 75 awards at exhibitions all over the world. Among the works of general interest are 11 prints by Lowell Clapp of Brookline, including some attractive child studies, and a most unusual genuine moonlight picture of an old farmhouse at Deerfield. D. Blake is represented by nine portraits and Gordon Fisher by 14 soft and delicate prints mostly all landscape subjects. The next group is that of J. P. Lord, a former president of the club, who shows 12 low-toned landscapes, mostly of foreign subjects.

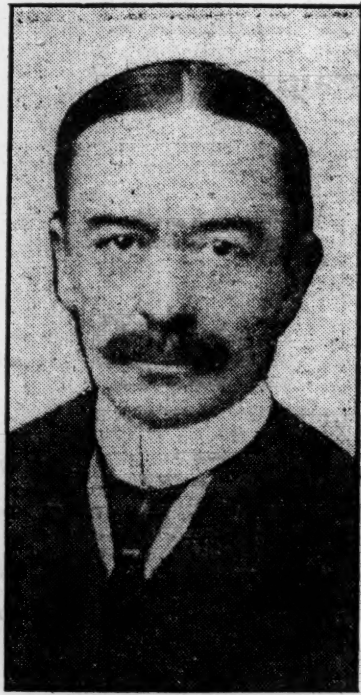
There are also prints by C. F. Clarke of Springfield, among the most attractive of which are two child studies. F. A. Sanderson has 11 strong prints, all landscapes with one exception, and showing great attention to detail and a strong appreciation for the beauty of nature. James Danais and F. R. Fraprie, editor of American Photography, shows views mostly of foreign origin. Mr. Fraprie is a fellow medalist of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Menns of Malden show seven prints of great variety of subjects. W. H. Wing is represented by five varied prints, and M. Titus by 13, of which 10 form a homogeneous series, showing views of 10 different cities of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Phineas Hubbard, president of the club, shows six pictures, of which one group of three is called "Life's Little Tragedy," and shows very interesting poses of a playing youngster. "The Tennis Player" is a spirited photograph of a girl and shows great strength in action. Alexander Murray has seven prints, and again in this group a strong portrait, and a view of the Y. M. C. A. fire, with the water tower in action. Miss Elsie Whittemore has eight characteristic portraits, and F. H. Manning and Miss Sara J. Eddy of Bristol Ferry are each represented by four prints of a character between portrait and genre. H. S. Adams has some excellent photographs of swans, including the mother swan with her signets. Charles Peabody of Cambridge is represented by a number of delicate portrait and landscape studies, and Charles O. Dexter of New Bedford shows a broom of an "October Sunset" that is said to be one of the most striking landscapes in the exhibition.

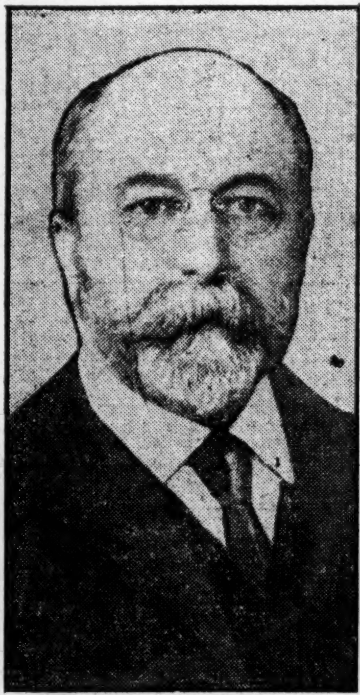
SHARE IN STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING HONORS



LYMAN B. GREENLEAF.



HARRY H. GAY.



JOHN PARKINSON.

NEW HAVEN TUNNEL OF CHIEF IMPORTANCE SAYS HENRY HOWARD

(Continued from Page One.)

of Commerce, appeared before the joint committee on metropolitan affairs and railroads today.

At the last hearing on the Byrnes bill for the acquisition of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad by the New Haven and Boston & Maine Railroads, Mr. Howard was obliged to leave for New York after leaving the outline of the recommendations of his committee and the chamber with the joint committee, and as Senator Blanchard explained, today's hearing was intended to give Mr. Howard the opportunity to complete what he desired to say. It developed that Attorney Arthur L. Spring and several others desired to be heard. The committee on metropolitan affairs was obliged to leave for an executive session, and after hearing Mr. Howard, Guy C. Emerson and former Alderman Thomas J. Gihlin the hearing was continued to Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Howard went through the report of the committee of the chamber and made the statement emphatically that it is the feeling of his committee and also of the chamber that the building of the New Haven tunnel under Boston harbor is of chief importance; that although they consider it preferable that it should be built by the state, still, rather than that it should not be built at all that the railroad should build it, believing that the question of whether the state or railroad build it is of secondary importance.

If the ferry service from East Boston shall be abandoned by the acquisition of the Revere Beach by the Boston & Maine or New Haven, Mr. Howard said Mr. Mellen had said that he would broadgauge the whole proposition through to Scollay square if the East Boston tunnel is to be utilized as the committee of the chamber suggests. As to the use of the proposed new New Haven tunnel under Boston harbor, Mr. Mellen, said it is opposed.

As the approaches to the tunnel will be within his own right of way Mr. Mellen could not see how other roads could come in without conflicting with that right, said Mr. Howard. So far as the Albany railroad is concerned Mr. Howard said that President Mellen does not make any objection but he pointed out to the speaker that other roads coming in there would interfere with the use of the tunnel. There was objection by Mr. Mellen to giving the right to use this tunnel to local lines like the Boston Elevated or the Boston & Eastern electric interurban. That wasn't the intention of the committee of the chamber, said Mr. Howard. We do not assume that the Boston Elevated or any of the local transportation companies will be given the right through that tunnel.

Mr. Mellen told the committee that if he built the tunnel he would prefer to finance it by bonds of the Narrow Gauge and then have those bonds guaranteed by the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads. As to the question of using the Narrow Gauge cars in the East Boston tunnel, Mr. Mellen had told him, Mr. Howard said, that he would design and build suitable cars for that road to go through that tunnel.

Mr. Howard said he considered as a good recommendation the proposition to extend the East Boston tunnel to Lynde street and broaden for a narrow gauge road terminal.

That would enable the trains of the narrow gauge to discharge their passengers at the square, reload and go back, while the through cars for East Boston Boston could keep right on and come out upon the surface at Lynde street in Cambridge. He thought that his committee would indorse that plan as a good one.

In reply to a question by Senator Brown, Mr. Howard said that the Boston & Maine now holds a block of stock in the Revere Beach road which gives it a bare majority.

Former Alderman Thomas J. Gihlin of East Boston opposed the plan to abandon the ferry service. Guy C. Emerson, ex-superintendent of streets of Boston, and engineer of the finance commission, said

he thought the expense of extending the East Boston tunnel to Lynde street would be almost prohibitive, as it would cost at least \$5,000,000.

Governor Foss expects to confer today with members of the Boston finance commission and officers of the United Improvement Association relative to ways of amending the tax laws of the state so as to prevent evasion. He is to make a special inquiry, it is said, as to the report that the Massachusetts tax on bonds and foreign stocks has created an artificial market for Massachusetts stocks due to the demand of trustees and other similar investors.

In a statement from the Governor made public today it is said that other conferences on taxation will be arranged later, and that it is probable that the advice of experts and authorities on taxation from outside the commonwealth will be sought.

MINISTERS CONDEMN CHARTER FOR BOSTON ON LOMASNEY PLAN

(Continued from Page One.)

will be sent to Governor Eugene N. Foss and to each member of the state Senate.

Charter Support Urged

Urging the support of senators of both parties in defeating the Lomasney bill to amend the Boston charter when that measure reaches the upper branch of the legislature, the Good Government Association in a statement made public today takes to task the Republican members of the House who voted for the bill last week and warmly praises Speaker Walker and Representative Cushing for opposing it. The statement says in part:

"Forgetful of the action of a Legislature and a party which less than two years before, after long and careful deliberation, had the wisdom to frame the new charter, certain Republican members threw aside without a thought the recommendation of the committee on metropolitan affairs, and voted to throw back into the political arena in a twinkling all that the past years had laboriously acquired, to check the advance we were making under the new charter, and to deliver us again into the old bondage, before we had even a chance to use our new freedom."

"The position of the Democrats on this measure has been well known. Welded together by the efforts of the Boston machine, voting as a unit as they were told, the Democrats, with a few honorable exceptions, have been and were expected to be steadily on the side of the spoils. They were guided by as adroit and spectacular a leader as recent times have seen on Beacon Hill."

"The only leaders who emerge with increased prestige are Mr. Cushing, who supported the charter with logical acumen, and the speaker, who has never wavered in sympathy with the progressive element in the capital city."

"It is, therefore, to the Senate that we must turn, and it remains to be seen whether the Senate likewise will forget the wise principles of the Republican party of two years ago and likewise wipe out the really grateful feeling which the citizens of Boston, regardless of party, have had for the spirit which then influenced the Republicans in taking this great step forward. We shall refuse to believe that the Senate will be found wanting, until we actually count the result. The reaction is surely coming. The community will not see all its aspirations extinguished in this way without protest. The Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement Association, the Charter Association, all the bodies interested in the forward movement of the city and the newspapers of Boston as a unit have protested against any change in the charter at the present time, and their protest, as time wears on, will be heard."

DEBATERS WANT MATCH.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Evanston Academy, having had a splendid record in debate, is trying to arrange a match with any preparatory school in the country to take place before the first of June, the subject to be chosen by methods to be agreed upon later.

NEW TRADING ROOM OPEN TO MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page One.)

of Lyman B. Greenleaf, Sidney Chase and Harry H. Gay.

The new home of the exchange at Congress street and Exchange place is the seventh that it has occupied since its formation in 1834. It now has a membership of 150 members. The senior member is John Parkinson, whose admission dates back to March 1, 1866. The price of a seat on the exchange has risen from \$100 at the outset to \$30,000. The record is \$38,000.

The new board room is one-third larger than the old in the Exchange building. The exact measurements are 79 by 70 feet. There are 20 trading posts, and there is ample room to add more if necessity requires it.

Two features of the new quarters will be appreciated by floor members. The first is that it is so constructed that the building will be flooded with light and artificial light will not be needed. Even on the darkest days it is believed that it will not be necessary to turn on the electric lights.

The second feature is the cork floor laid on a two-inch backing of cement. This gives ease and comfort in walking. The cork floor is laid in squares half an inch thick.

Heat is by indirect steam. The air is blown over a heating coil and enters the board room near the floor. Before reaching the board room it is purified. The exhaust is in the vaulted dome of the building. A powerful fan placed there will keep the air in constant circulation.

The board room is finished in mahogany. The trading posts are of wood with marble bases. There is no superfluous ornamentation, everything being severe and dignified. The walls are tinted a light gray and the girders of the splendid dome which crowns the edifice rising more than 60 feet above the floor, are done in white and gold.

There are 52 telephone booths along the side of the room. They are equipped with telephones and private wires and the service is on an entirely new plan.

There are three quotation boards, two for Boston stocks and one for New York. Instead of placing the cards in grooves, they will be placed against the board and stay there, for it is magnetized. The quotations are on tin with a metal backing.

WORLD IN BOSTON HEADQUARTERS IN MECHANICS HALL

Today the headquarters of the World in Boston missionary exposition were moved to Mechanics building. Offices will be maintained with two or three clerks at No. 4 Ashburton place, where information can be had.

The Episcopal church is active in this interdenominational missionary exposition, many of its clergy and laymen having parts in the program or filling high positions on the executive board.

Bishop Lawrence will formally open the exposition Saturday and among the speakers will be Bishop Arthur Sheldon Lloyd, bishop coadjutor of Virginia and new president of the board of missions; Bishop Joseph Marshall Francis of Indianapolis, the Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, assistant secretary of the board of missions; the Rev. E. de F. Miel, examining chaplain to the bishop of Connecticut; the Rev. T. F. Davies of Worcester, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. W. T. Capers of Lexington, Ky.; John W. Wood, W. R. Stirling, Burton Mansfield, prominent laymen, and many missionaries from Alaska, China, Japan and the Philippines.

Tuesday, May 9, is set apart as Episcopal church day. President Samuel B. Capen will welcome churchmen with a special address and prominent churchmen will speak. Bishop Lloyd will address stewards who are Episcopals.

DIAZ'S TROOPS OPEN BATTLE ON BORDER WITH MACHINE GUNS

(Continued from Page One.)

eral attack on the insurgent cavalry corral.

Reinforcements of the United States cavalry are arriving rapidly. Troops L and D of the first cavalry have reached the scene and troops I and K of the twelfth are due.

Warns Mexico Again

WASHINGTON—A resolution directing the Senate committee on foreign relations to investigate conditions on the Mexican border was introduced in the Senate by Stone (Dem., Mo.) today.

Mexico has been again warned by the United States that Americans must not be endangered, but with the battle lines forming today at Agua Prieta, across the line from Douglas, Ariz., it is believed that President Diaz has lost control of the situation and that action by this country can barely be averted.

The state department sent a telegram to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City instructing him to ascertain at once what measures President Diaz has taken to prevent a repetition of the Douglas incident in which two Americans were killed and 11 wounded on United States soil.

The department also directed the ambassador to get assurances from President Diaz at once in reply to President Taft's note of Friday night. Reports of increased disorder throughout Mexico were received at the state department today.

Despatches came to the war department late on Sunday night from Lieut. Col. Shunk of the first cavalry describing the positions of the federals and insurgents. The latter have thrown up entrenchments to hold the town, and in one place they are within a short distance of the boundary, where they must inevitably draw the fire of the federals in the direction of Douglas.

Army officers here state that the bombardment of Agua Prieta means the bombardment of Douglas and it is certain that even without the use of artillery by either side an infantry attack will subject the American town to a heavy fire, as there is no possible way of controlling the positions of either side in a fight.

Advices received at the state department tell of the total inability of the Mexican government to comply with the demand by the United States that the safety of American citizens on this side of the boundary shall not be imperiled. The whole trend of the situation as described in despatches to Washington is in the direction of a situation where United States troops will be forced to cross the line.

All Ready for Battle

The following despatches were given out at the White House on Sunday night:

"DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 16. "Authentic reports indicate action 10 miles south of here, between the advance guard of federal troops, numbering about 1200, and the insurgent scouts. In all probability a considerable engagement will occur not later than tomorrow."

"The insurgent forces are holding Agua Prieta, and are at present engaged in digging trenches parallel with the national line, and about 200 yards south of the national line."

"I have warned the insurgents about using these trenches in a manner subjecting American citizens on American territory to danger. I have also sent a messenger, Charles McKean, to the federal commander, transmitting to him your instructions relative to the observing of the neutrality laws and the endangering of Americans on American territory."

"How far am I warranted in going, under the circumstances?"

The war department promptly sent this message:

"Under no circumstances allow any of your men to cross international boundary. Prevent, as far as possible, any violation of the international laws through crossing of armed troops or individuals from that territory to that of Mexico."

"In case either federals or insurgents enter American territory disarm them, and hold them pending further orders. Advise the citizens of Douglas to avoid exposure to fire from Mexican territory, and repeat, through civil messengers your previous protest against firing into American territory by either federals or insurgents."

"These messages came later from Lieutenant-Colonel Shunk:

"6:30 p. m.—Your message concerning danger to people of Douglas delivered to federal commander who promised to respect your wishes. Will do all in his power to prevent damage in United States territory. He reports that he will attack very soon."

"10:15 p. m.—Your wire: About 1000 insurgents hold Agua Prieta; have entrenched in several places. Some of their entrenchments within 100 feet of boundary line."

"A federal force, said to be about 1400 strong, is advancing upon Agua Prieta from the south. Advanced troops of hostile parties in contact for last hour. Engagement highly probable by tomorrow."

"SHUNK, commanding."

There is no question at all that in case Congress is finally called upon to direct intervention it will couple with its act a declaration similar to the Teller resolution adopted at the outbreak of the war with Spain, pledging this country not to take any territory as a result of its operations.

After a conference at the White House on Sunday, participated in by President Taft as president of the Red Cross, Miss Mabel Boardman of the society's execu-



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UNIVERSAL PEACE ITALIAN BOYS' AIM

NEW YORK—The leaders of the Boy Scouts of Italy are working on a plan to further through the boy scout movement the propaganda of universal peace. The central committee of the Boy Scouts of Italy which was organized by Giovanni Cavallieri is sending greetings to the boy scout organizations in 21 different countries, and is pointing out that the principle of the boy scout movement tends toward international peace.

EFFICIENCY MAN VISITS NAVY YARD AT CHARLESTOWN

Harrington Emerson, the efficiency management expert recently appointed by George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, to investigate and report upon the work at the various navy yards and on board the ships of the service, arrived at the Charlestown navy yard today and is being shown over the manufacturing plants of the hull and machinery divisions.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PLAID, TRIMMED WITH VELVET TO COOK MUTTON AND VEAL

Effective frock for little girl.

Choice of meat and ways of garnishing.

LITTLE girls are wearing a great many checked and plaid materials this season, trimmed with velvet, for that trimming is always exceedingly effective on such a background. This one is quite novel and has the great advantage of closing at the left of the front so that it is very easy for the wearer to slip it on and off herself.

In the illustration there is a band of trimming arranged over the body portion below the extension, but such treatment is entirely optional, for the waist is very pretty without. The closing is made beneath the edge of the left front of the waist and under the box plait of the skirt. The skirt is straight and laid in backward turning plaits.

For immediate wear perhaps nothing prettier than the plaid with the velvet could be chosen, but girls wear a variety of materials and pique, cotton poplin and linen would make up charmingly after the design. Rose colored or blue pique with bands of white linen would be dainty. Colored poplin would make a serviceable school frock and among wool materials must be mentioned cashmere, serge and henrietta cloth.

For a girl 10 years of age will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of velvet for trimming.

The pattern (6875) is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age. It can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



PATCH QUILTS

The housewife who has a patch quilt tucked away in some trunk in the attic will do well to bring it from its hiding place and spread it on the bed in her guest room this spring, says the Washington Herald. If the real antique quilt is not available, then the making of one, piecing the squares together and stitching them, is a pleasant pastime.

TO CLEAN GLOVES

To clean kid gloves, put gloves on hands, moisten cloth and rub on soap for a paste; then go over gloves thoroughly and rub off with a little clear water. This will remove every bit of dirt if gloves have not been allowed to get too soiled, but will improve anyway. This will apply to gloves of smooth surface only.

WASHING A RUG

If a cotton rug is to be washed, it is generally of such proportions and thickness that it cannot be wrung. Lay it on a smooth, inclined floor or table and go over it with an ordinary rolling pin, rolling it as you would dough, says the Commoner. This will force the water out, without wrinkling the rug, and it will dry much quicker.

TUB DRESSES FOR ONE DOLLAR SURAH SILK AGAIN IN FASHION

Lawns and ginghams for everyday wear.

Two French models in striped goods.

IT is astonishing how many dainty frocks for the summer can be made these days setting the limit of expenditures at \$1, including the patterns and threads, says a writer for the Philadelphia Times.

Never before have so many delicate designs been shown in inexpensive lawns and ginghams, and the business girl should begin now to make the smart little dresses which she will wear to the office during the coming summer.

Two things should be remembered. One is that much trimming of any sort detracts both from the cool effect of the gown and makes it hard to launder; and the second is that however dainty the very light materials are they are far less serviceable than a plaid or a plain buff or blue dress.

As to the question of expense, begin

with the pattern. Choose one of the new ones that are capable of being carried out in several different fashions, with or without the high waist line or with long or short sleeves and with or without yoke. Thus for 15 cents you will provide yourself with a pattern for several frocks.

Next, a few yards of white mull and some inexpensive lace will make broad collars and cuffs and a fichu or a dainty pointed yoke, all of which will serve as trimming for your gowns.

Then as to materials. Ginghams, plain ones, may be purchased as low as 8 and 10 cents a yard. A good quality of lawn in dark colors is only a cent or two more in price, and the narrow skirts and small sleeves make it possible to make a dress with seven or eight yards of fabric.

THE French have introduced the surah, an old-fashioned silk, into their list of new fabrics for the warm weather. So far there have not been many gowns of it over here, but it promises to enjoy quite a degree of popularity after it has once started, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

It is not so stiff as taffeta, is more durable than satin, for it does not crush easily, and has a more attractive surface than pongee.

One sees a great number of French models made of it in suits as well as one-piece frocks. It is plain and striped, and gowns are made of the two combined or of the stripes arranged in quaint and curious ways.

For instance, a black and white striped surah frock, which is an exceptionally good model, fastens down the front from collarbone to ankle, as so many of them do, has the skirt cut with the stripes running up and down the figure at front and sides, and a wide panel down the back, with stripes running straight across. The folds at the bottom of the skirt are cut on the bias, so that the stripes run diagonally at the hem.

The blouse is managed in much the same way, with the stripes up and down in front, and across the figure at the back, and with a narrow collar which has the stripes going on the bias. This does not look as much like a patchwork quilt as it sounds. It is delectably done, and the result is effective. There is a wide girde of black satin, finished with a knot and streamers at the side, and the vest in front of the bodice is of cream silk, finished with a tiny ruffle around the neck and a double ruffle down the middle. The inevitable touch of cerise is there, but not in any quantity. Even if one tires of the bit that is used, it can easily be taken off without spoiling the frock.

With this goes an immense hat of black Tagal straw exactly the shape of a mushroom, which has a crown of white satin arranged into a large bow in front.

A blue and white striped surah which is made into a one-piece frock that is to serve for all the day hours has the stripes going up and down the figure,

leg, the neck and the knuckle are best for stewing. The head is used for soup; with the skin on it makes mock turtle soup, and with the skin off calf's-head jelly. Any method of cooking that requires long, slow, moist heat is to be preferred for veal.—Ladies Home Journal.

CHOICE OF TABLES

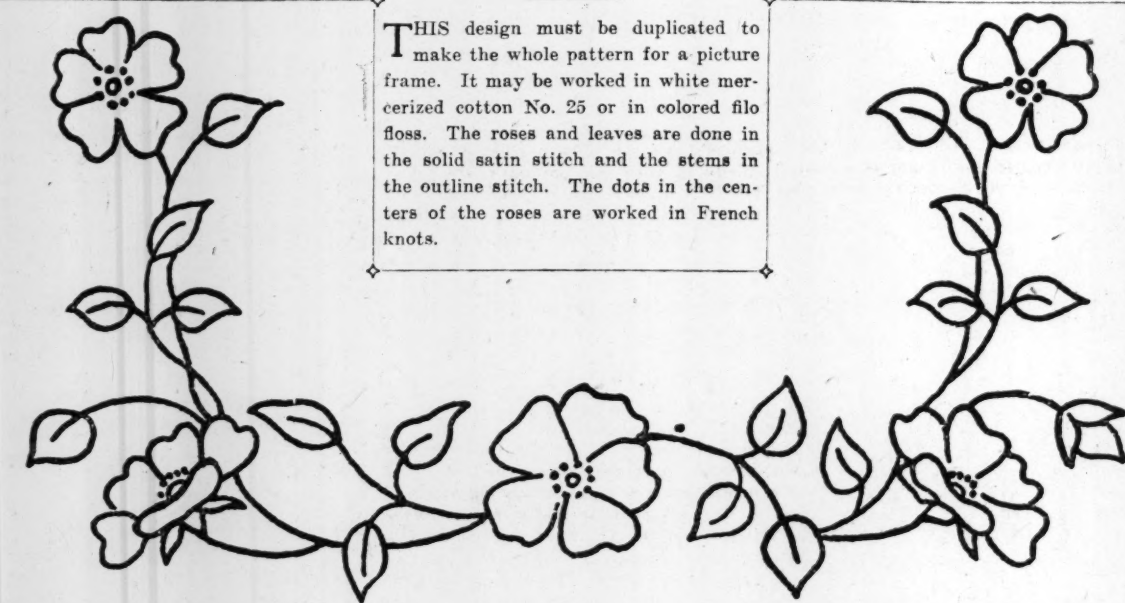
The tables in the living room should not be unstable affairs. Instead, they should be of mahogany, oak, wicker or willow, and they must harmonize with the remainder of the furniture in the room. Care should be taken to choose tables that are built on good, simple lines and that have a beautiful finish—not the hard, shiny, cheap-looking one. The old fashioned center table, with its carefully arranged gift books and its fancy lamp on an ornate mat, is entirely out of date. Today, if we have a large table in the center of the room, it is for use and comfort, a place where the whole family gathers in the evening, and not for show.—Fall River Herald.

PLACING RUGS

Oriental rugs should be laid with the pile toward the light, as this brings out the beauty and coloring amazingly, says Good Housekeeping. If you will observe clerks in rug stores, you will see that they carefully keep the pile toward the light, and if a rug gets turned about they swiftly twist it back again. Just observe the position of your rugs and see what a difference there is in the way the pile runs.

ROSE AND LEAF PATTERN FOR PICTURE FRAME

Design, to be duplicated, drawn by Sarah Hale Hunter.



THIS design must be duplicated to make the whole pattern for a picture frame. It may be worked in white mercerized cotton No. 25 or in colored filo floss. The roses and leaves are done in the solid satin stitch and the stems in the outline stitch. The dots in the centers of the roses are worked in French knots.

HOMEMADE TRAVELING CASES

Receptacle for blouses and a serviceable sponge bag.

A TRAVELING case for blouses is quite easily manufactured, and in it starched shirts and soft chiffon and lace blouses all may be transported safely without any fear of crushing or creasing on the way. The first necessity is two large sheets of fairly stiff cardboard; 26 inches long by 20 inches wide will be found a useful size, but if a suit case or portmanteau is often taken upon journeys it should be of such measurements as will just comfortably fit in. Divide one of the sheets down the middle and cover the three pieces neatly with thin silk, chintz or even muslin. Cut a long strip of the material, say four inches wide, and gather it on to the large sheet all round the edge. Sew the other two pieces on to it, one each side, and arrange ribbons so that the free sides tie together down the middle, and you will have a compact and useful case, which will hold several blouses with ease.

Another exceptionally useful article for traveling is a sponge bag, and the ordinary bag bought at a store can be immensely improved upon by the home-

made article. Get a sheet of thin waterproof material, measuring, say 8 by 20 inches and lay it on an exactly similar piece of other material. Fold them over longways to the depth of eight inches from the bottom, stitch firmly up both sides and bind all round with ribbon. This can be done both easily and quickly by machine and is then certain to be quite strong. Sew a couple of patent fasteners near the edge by which to fasten the flap down. Then out of the waterproof material cut two pieces, one seven inches long and two inches wide and the other five inches long and three inches wide. Stitch these firmly down, the narrow one across the bottom and the wider at the top, and they will make a couple of pockets to hold the toothbrush and a piece of soap.

This kind of sponge bag keeps all the washing things together and yet can be packed away into small space. The outside material may be silk, chintz or even a colored print and the ribbon for binding should match the pattern.—New Haven Journal-Courier.



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VEAL ROLLS IN CASSEROLE.
CUT thin, long strips from a slice of veal from the leg and pound them well. Spread them with minced bacon or ham mixed with soft bread crumbs that have been soaked in stock, sprinkle with finely minced parsley and green pepper, roll and skewer with wooden skewers or silver ones, and saute them in a well-buttered pan until well browned. Put them on a plate, pour the essence from the pan over them, and put them in the ice box until ready to use. Butter the casserole or the blazer of the chafing dish with cold butter, lay in the rolls with the juice or gravy, and when hot, cover them with one cupful of strong stock. Cover and let cook half an hour. Place them on a hot dish, add one tablespoonful of flour dissolved in a little cold stock. If you have them, add half a cupful of sweetbreads, mushrooms, or oysters cut in dice. When this is well cooked pour it over the rolls and serve.

CHICKEN OR MEAT MOUSSE.
To two cupfuls of cold cooked and finely minced chicken or meat add one cupful of white sauce made of white stock or milk, well seasoned, and add while hot, but not boiling, half an ounce of softened gelatine. When nearly cold fold in two or three egg whites beaten stiff, and one cupful of whipped cream. Season well with salt, pepper and paprika, and fill a mold that has been lined with aspic jelly and garnished with strips of fresh cucumber. To prepare the cucumber, cut it in narrow strips lengthwise, boil in salted water and color the water quite green to restore the original color to the cucumber. After placing the strips of cucumber, which should be dipped in liquid aspic, let it harden and add another layer of the aspic mixed with a little cream, then when this is set, turn in the mousse and set on ice until required. Serve with a salad of Romaine, escarole or lettuce mixed with a French dressing.—Good Housekeeping.

ORANGES WITH RICE.
Peel and quarter oranges, taking out all pith and seeds; boil in a syrup made of sugar sprinkled over the oranges and sufficient water to cover them, letting the fruit become quite tender; then thicken the syrup with cornstarch and allow it to simmer till clear. Serve, dry boiled rice grains arranged as a border, on an oval platter, the rice sprinkled with finely chopped pistachio nuts, the oranges and sauce in the center. This is a dainty and tempting dessert.—Washington Herald.

FOR STEAMER WEAR
It is customary to dress for dinner on an ocean steamer, but it is not considered good form to wear an elaborate dress. A simple high-necked semi-evening gown is generally worn. Often a different dress is included for the captain's dinner, but this is a matter of preference and not absolutely necessary, says the Ladies' Home Journal. For wear on deck a one-piece cloth dress would be useful, with a heavy topcoat and small crushable hat. A veil is not essential if the hat fits well down on the head. A steamer-rug and pillow may be hired on the boat for a small sum. Many old travelers prefer this method as it lightens the baggage considerably.

LATEST BARETTES

Among the new barettes are large ovals of fine gold wires set in a narrow gold rim. The wires are so strung as to resemble a mesh of gold net or gauze. Another barette is of crossed wire of gold, with a setting of seed pearls at each intersection.

Somewhat heavier is a barette of hand-carved gold in openwork. These are large enough to cover the nape of the neck; more becoming are the smaller ones.—New York Times.

LETTER-OPENER

Miss Sophia Hilbrun has invented a machine which will open 400 letters a minute, says the Spokane Chronicle. The invention is the result of her experience at the head of a mail-order firm which taught her the necessity of saving time in opening mail.

EXCESS OF WOMEN

The official figures of the German quinquennial census show the population of the empire in Europe to be 64,903,423, an increase of 4,261,934 since 1905. There are about 850,000 more females than males.—New York Times.

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Family Council

The purchase of most articles of family use, if the articles are outside of the routine consumption, is made a subject of family consideration—a sort of committee of the whole, if you please, on ways and means. Here is where the Monitor should be used by advertisers and readers,—by advertisers to present to consumers reasons why their products should be considered, and by readers to find in the reliable and inviting announcements in the Monitor's columns the things of best value.

IT PAYS ONE TO GO TO MARKET

Experience for housekeeper who holds this opinion.

If you want to have your table well supplied at the lowest cost, go to market yourself," declared a young woman who had been studying the housekeeping problem for several years. "I have tried telephoning and I have gone myself to the shops, and for the same amount of money we can live infinitely better when I see the food before it is bought."

It is not that I consider butchers or grocers dishonest. I think they are marvelously honest, considering their opportunities for adding pennies when we would never know it. But it is true, and they will tell you so, that if you order a certain number of pounds of meat, for example, they are not so particular to go over the quantity when you telephone the order as when you stand by to see the work done. And I assure you that extra half pounds which a housekeeper does not wish and has no use for add amazingly to the weekly bills.

It is in getting precisely what she wishes and no more that a housekeeper saves. Also dealers soon know those customers who are careful buyers and they will treat them accordingly, giving them advantage of a low price when they can do so. For example, I went to the butcher's this morning and on the table was a small slice of veal cutlet, quite enough for two persons for one meal. It had been cut from another's order that was too heavy, and because it was cut off and I saw it the piece was given to me for 5 cents less than the regular price. I wouldn't have had that if I telephoned to market today and, while you may think 5 cents is a small amount to save in the long run it amounts to dollars.

"The vegetables which would not keep long we have first. There is never any waste if careful planning is done, and I know we live better than most of our friends whose income is no larger than ours."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

EMBROIDERY IDEA

An ingenious girl has made herself a lingerie frock trimmed with oval disks in three sizes to form a border. These disks are of sheer pink linen on a white dimity gown.

They are pasted in position, stitched twice on the machine close on the edge to prevent fraying and the material cut away underneath. The stitching is then covered by two rows of chain stitch, one in black, the other in pink.

The trimming is unusual and quickly applied; the only trouble is in shaping the disks: A number of oval disks in the three sizes were cut by a tinmer and put on the wrong side of the linen, which was traced around it, but cut about an eighth of an inch larger. A gathering string was run around the edge of the oval and drawn tight, holding firmly to the tin material, which was slightly dampened. When dry the string was cut and the disks were shaped with the edges turned in ready to stitch. Instead of tin, heavy cardboard molds could be used.—New York Times.

SATIN AND SILVER

Hand bags of black satin beaded in silver are a novelty of the spring together with vanity bags and card cases all in black with a design or monogram worked in white and silver.—Philadelphia Times.

WHAT WE THINK OF BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"MOTHERS AND FATHERS." A novel by Mrs. Maxwell Arnold. (Constance Smedley). London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

THIS is a brightly written, wholesome novel with a somewhat idealistic tendency, a fair medium of love-interest and an exuberance of dialogue. The book belongs to the class of fiction, increasingly in vogue, in which conversation and clever analysis supply the place of elaborate plots. The author's characterization is good, the psychology, whether of child or parent, being gauged with insight and fidelity. She writes, too, with a facile pen, and the vivacious spirit which pervades the narrative never for an instant flags.

As the title of this volume may possibly indicate, the web of its story is woven, with a fine impartiality, round an entire small family of heroes and heroines. In fact, the book is a history of the Maddoxes of Dinglefield. Particularly interesting is Mrs. Armfield's portrayal of middle-class provincial life. Her opening chapters afford a truly sympathetic picture of sturdy, self-made "respectability," unimpeachable, correct to a fault, yet verging on the bourgeois standard, and withal tinged with much that is lovable. This social stratum is thrown into contrast with the peculiar traits and prejudices of culture, wealth and breeding.

Mr. Maddox was in truth a nonconformist in other matters besides religion. At one time a churchwarden and highly esteemed, he had broken away from his orthodox moorings, to keep faith with his conscience, and to be duly cut by former associates. Now, radical though he was to the world, he kept a tenacious hold on at least one thing dear to the British Philistine, as Matthew Arnold would have it—namely, what I venture to call the absolute right of fathers of families, together with all that this doctrine implies of domestic sanctity, filial obedience and honor due the paternal relation. Mrs. Maddox, sensitive, fond of her children, tempered her fear of social ostracism with a sacrificial resignation, and several of the more passive virtues. Four children graced the familiar hearth.

During their youth and childhood stirring events occasionally broke the even tenor of the young Maddoxes' way. Just before Charles, the firstborn, grew up, he took a school-friend, Kenyon Lacy, back with him to Dinglefield to share his modest holiday pleasures and make the family's acquaintance. This led to a return visit, fruitful in more ways than one. An exciting report soon reached the home of how Charles had perilously risked his own to save a youngster's life. He was now mixing in society which viewed the world from a different standpoint from that of his own people. His friends admired his sterling qualities, thought him solid and reliable, and even came to regard him as an acceptable "match" for their daughter Lettice, who it transpires, liked him "well enough."

Meanwhile the younger members of the Maddoxes were attaining to manhood and womanhood. The author wittily describes the unveiling in the drawing room of the genteel "blue rep" upholstery, which had shone unseen for many years, all swathed in dowdy coverings. The occasion for this unwonted splendor was a visit from a religious

traveller. But the elder daughter, Jessica, now arrived at years of discretion, helped once for all to banish the covers, conscious of a dawning independence. Catherine and Edgar, the remaining children, grew up and fulfilled their respective destinies.

In due time Charles is again invited to pay a visit to the Lacy. His rising income has given him hopes which certainly Miss Lettice's circle had done nothing to discourage. On the evening of his arrival it seemed as though the moment had indeed arrived. Unfortunately the conversation turning on extravagance, Mr. Lacy at dinner expressed himself openly in round numbers on the income a son-in-law of his must possess. The amount he named was nearly double our hero's salary. And Charles, who had a literal mind, took this sum for an irreducible minimum and accepted the verdict without reservation. But none the less he resolved to speak. And so he waited for an opportunity, which it must be confessed was ungrudgingly given him, explained his disqualification to Lettice, sealed his protestation of love in the conservatory with a kiss and there left the matter, to the astonishment of all concerned.

The most distinguished of the four children is, all things considered, the least attractive scion of the tree. He eventually climbs into Parliament, and, by implication, does big things. Socialism is imputed to this eldest son, and various other political schemes doubtless too ultra to be more than hinted at, since they are never explicitly disclosed. Jessica moves in a far less nebulous orbit; and her friendship with a gentle woman who has found the secret of happiness in a sunny, reasonable faith unfeigned, is charmingly depicted. Early in life she volunteers for domestic service in the capacity of lady housekeeper. Charles in the end consoles himself with Isadora, evidently having overcome the scruples which, in his brother's case, had so sorely oppressed him. By this time he has made the discovery that the Lacy-Tuckett constituency is neither more nor less conservative than Lettice herself, who, to be candid, has never belonged to his set. Undaunted, he stands instead for Dinglefield, and of course triumphantly heads the poll, largely owing to the strenuous exertions of his fond mother, assisted thereto by the cheerful Jessica. Pater and mater families have already retired, with the one child still available, to the quiet enjoyment of a new home, and the scattered family take their paths in undiminished unity.

It is chiefly in her breadth of outlook, penetration, and descriptive power that Mrs. Maxwell Arnold excels. All the more on this account we think she might with advantage restrain a slight penchant displayed here and there for over-circumstantial narrative and excessive use of dialogue. "Mothers and Fathers" is nevertheless consistently "readable," and the tale is sure to commend itself to those who like a simple story of kinship's fortunes, feelingly told with much humor and pathos, and moral issues kept well in sight.

"LAW, LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT." Prepared under the auspices of the department of research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. New York and London: Loughmans, Green & Co.

OF much value to those who are actively interested in labor laws and organizations in this book, which is about appearing under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. The book is written with special reference to Massachusetts. Its aim is to give a clearer understanding of the development and present position of labor legislation in this state as a preliminary to further improvement of the law and its administration. The authors are Charles E. Persons, Mabel Parton, Mabelle Moses and three "fellows." The work is edited by Susan M. Kingsbury, Ph.D., with preface by Edwin F. Gay, dean of the school of business administration of Harvard University.

The early history of factory legislation in the state is reviewed. After that are taken up, in separate chapters, unregulated conditions in women's work, weakness of the Massachusetts child labor law, administration of labor legislation in the United States with special reference to Massachusetts, labor laws of Massachusetts from 1902 to 1910 and the regulation of private employment agencies through the country.

The book may be regarded as a foundation for further ameliorative, constructive work in the social legislation of the commonwealth.

"THE THEORY OF THE THEATER." By Clayton Hamilton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. NO art has so few proved rules as the dramatic; none gives its workers less ground for knowing what to expect in the way of tangible results. That the greatest of our English poets have written plays that failed as dramatic representations, and that live as literature, is one evidence of this well-known fact. So much depends upon the audience, and the theater audience is less dependable than any other crowd. A good play is one that "takes" with the audience—no other can be called a success—and it is by no means the most artistic play or the best written from a literary standpoint that usually takes. This makes it necessary to hold any theory of the theater flexibly—not much can be deduced with rigid precision.

The present author tacitly admits these things, and yet at times makes very decided statements. His views are well defended, and while not lacking in warm interest do not err on the side of enthusiasm, but are the balanced views of a long observer, one who has before tried to reduce to formulae the shifting values of dramatic representation.

The essays—most of which have appeared in various journals—are in two groups, the first group opening with the

chapter, "What is a Play?" which is new in this book. The essays in this group are built upon the opening definition of a play: "A play is a story devised to be presented by actors on a stage before an audience."

They consider, respectively, the story, the difference between devising a play and writing it, the audience, the influence of the actor upon the dramatist, stage conventions, and other like topics, relating closely to the theater itself. The second group consists of essays upon various principles of dramatic criticism. Some commonplace of dramatic criticism are traced to their origin and shown to be, not arbitrary dicta, but based—as many decried conventions in other departments of human life are—upon sound social or moral principles.

The author does not see an unmixed gain in the elaborate illusions of present day stage setting. "Where have our imaginations gone that we must have real rain?" We have lost the lovely art of make-believe. Instead of imagining the fairest flowers in springtime meadows, we now have paper flowers and canvas trees, and by making our plays so closely conform to the passing fashions we make them of an age, not for all time. The age of pristine simplicity is gone. When the age of wisdom arrives mayhap the trappings of the drama will be discarded and we shall again become as little children. This, in a paraphrase, runs his all too well grounded lament, and the expression of his hope.

The book is not written for the professional, but for the theater-goer who is interested beyond the point of an hour's amusement, in the drama as an art. And, it might be added, as a business, for that aspect of the drama is dealt with in some sensible and useful chapters.

Perhaps there is nowhere else so comprehensive a review of a subject of constantly increasing interest, and the concrete illustrations, and the allusions to plays now in the public thought, enliven the somewhat plodding text, making all together a good book that will bear more than one reading.

"SOME FOREBODERS OF ITALIAN OPERA." By W. H. Henderson. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE author presents a careful study of the lyric drama in Italy before the birth of opera.

The first two chapters are introductory, giving such information about the early liturgical drama as Lesmondri affords in his history of the Italian Renaissance. For Italy is recognized as the cradle of opera, beginning as it did in scenic and dramatic representations of a religious nature. The real work of the book opens with the year 1637, when the "Orfeo" by Poliziano—the first lyric drama with a secular subject—was produced in the vulgar tongue, that it might better be comprehended by the spectators.

Five chapters are devoted to a study of this drama—its history, the character of its music, its solos, its orchestra and the kinds of instruments assembled under that name—with what is known of Baccio Uggolino, who took the part of Orpheus. Then the development of the frottole (popular song) drama, into the madrigal drama, is traced, and so along to the development of opera through the experiments of the Florentine reformers working under "a genuine artistic impulse," although without clear knowledge of what they did.

The pages of savants and commentators have been delved into patiently and intelligently and skill is exercised in piecing their hints and conjectures into a somewhat consistent view of the state of music in the seventeenth century. The book has abundant reason for being, as a link in the history of dramatic representation.

"GERARD, OUR LITTLE BELGIAN COUSIN." By Blanche McManus. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

MORE than two score "cousins" have rapidly assembled themselves in this excellent series, and it might be anticipated that their stories would lack variety. But the story of the Belgian cousin is as fresh as if it had been the first one told.

A little girl goes to visit her aunt. That sounds prosaic. But when the rosy, flaxen-haired little girl is clad in her Sunday dress of black cloth and velvet, a kerchief of pale blue and green silk, a blue silk apron with real lace upon it, and a white cap—to say nothing of gold beads—one begins to open one's eyes.

And when the kind aunt is found to be a Beguine, who lives in a tiny stone house with a steep red roof and carved window frames, and who makes rose point, being engaged at that moment on a royal christening robe, things have really got far enough away from the ordinary to be truly lovely.

Helda, however, turns out not to be the "cousin" of the story, who is a boy with a precious violin under his arm.

Young readers will thoroughly enjoy this sojourn with their Belgian cousins, and unconsciously learn considerable at the same time about historic and modern Belgium.

"WAR AND ITS ALLEGED BENEFITS." By J. Novicow. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE vice-president of the International Institute of Sociology wastes no words and minces none of his statements. He appears to be master of the whole field of apology for war, but after starting off with a typical quotation from Sismondi, he concerns himself here only with recent utterances, as found in certain notable books, and in the leading continental reviews. His proofs and concrete illustrations he draws from history.

He takes up the arguments of the advocates of war, one by one, examining and combating, usually making these "pearls of one-sided reasoning," as he

calls them, look surprisingly like putty by the time he lays them aside.

The various benefits claimed for war—that it is a solution, that it has physiological, economic, political, intellectual and moral effects, that it is justified as providing the struggles necessary to the development of nationality—are considered in separate chapters. He points out the fallacy in argument that considers war only from the standpoint of attack. He shows the false association of ideas by which results, reached after long fighting between two countries, are looked upon as the solution that war has worked out; when, in reality, the mutual concessions are the result of a desire for peace, which had it obtained in the outset, would have settled all differences without recourse to war.

The book, a vigorous anti-war discussion, is apparently not so much a study in itself as the overflow of a full consciousness on the subject, and its well authenticated statements have all the force of immediate applicability to the case of peace against war, as it now stands before the moral judgment of all civilized nations.

"HALF A HUNDRED HERO TALES." Edited by Francis Storr. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THESE are the old loved tales of the Greek mythology, in a new selection, and largely in original versions. Eight are taken from the "Tanglewood Tales," and the touch of the wizard has, of course, never been equalled; but the others are well told, a few of them with unusual delicacy and skill. Some of the writers have indulged a latitude that makes their stories sound like echoes merely of the familiar myth. Others, and these seem the more successful, have followed the classic myth faithfully in its framework, while using a justifiable liberty of interpretation.

The only interpretations admitted are conveyed in this way to those who know the originals, for as a happy rule there are no notes, comments, authorities or criticisms—nothing but tales, to be read as tales. The one or two exceptions only serve to show what a delightful feature the omission of such superfluities constitutes.

If a gift were desired for a young friend, this volume would be likely to meet the wishes of both donor and recipient.

"PEOPLE OF POPEHAM." By MARY E. C. Wemyss. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

UNDERNEATH the comings and goings of the quaint village people, and of the London people who display their city airs and garments rather flauntingly upon the rural scene—underneath the interweaving of many human histories, as dramatic in this miniature as if painted on a large canvas—underneath all the genuine humor and tender, affectionate character—there runs an elusive love story, shrouded in a shadowy veil, that lends a gentle excitement to the reading, and lures one on to find out what it means.

If the circumstance, when finally revealed, seems rather far-fetched and inadequate, and if the heroine—the Christian Hope who tells the story—met with a change of heart a little too suddenly for strict accounting, it is nevertheless true that the story has been worth while for its own sake, and contains incidents that recur to the memory as do the sayings and doings of one's interesting friends.

The book is charmingly bound in heliotrope and the title page vignette, of an English, tree-embowered cottage, is an exquisite addition.

"A SOLDIER OF VALLEY FORGE." By Robert M. Stephens and E. E. Theodore Roberts. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

COLONIAL and revolutionary times been so thoroughly worked over by fiction writers within a decade or two that unless there is positive genius to put new fire into the often used scenes and incidents, the interest is difficult to maintain, and in this case the joint authorship has given rise to other difficulties beside. The story is not a collaboration in the ordinary sense. Mr. Stephens planned the novel, but before writing it, utilized the plot for a play and his intention to elaborate the novel was never carried out. It has been completed by Mr. Roberts with perhaps as much success as would have been achieved by any hand. The story begins at Lexington, in the memorable April of 1775, and carries its reader to Valley Forge, Philadelphia and New York.

The novelist's license to embroider historical facts has been allowed rather too freely, particularly in regard to the battle of Monmouth. Some parts of the love story for which the war movements are a background are well conceived, and the scene where Anne Bradford, the daughter of a Tory Boston merchant, confesses to her British suitor that her heart is all given to his friend in Washington's army, is very fine.

It was fitting that the novel should be added to the long list with which Mr. Stephens has pleased many readers and, as written, it will not discredit his popularity.

"THE YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPEDIA OF PRESENT AND PAST." By John Deussen, Champlin, A. M. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE Cyclopædia needs no introduction to teachers and others on the lookout for practical aids to the child's study. The important point regarding the present (1911) edition is that it has been rigidly revised, and a thousand new titles added, to cover the important developments, discoveries, inventions and political and historical events of the past decade. The statistics of population have been carefully corrected, and the index adjusted to the new requirements.

The abbreviations used in the cyclopædia are simple, the language suitable for young readers, and its arrangement

SCENE FROM "FRENZIED FRENCH," TECH'S PLAY



Standing, left to right, Stanley H. Hodgmen, H. D. Williams, Kenneth Faunce, James G. Russell, Donald C. Blackwell, Ralph Noble, John M. Hastings, Jr. Seated, C. Phillip Ker, Hastings Smyth, Munroe R. Peaver.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."

Majestic theater—"The Prince of Pilsen," a musical comedy in two acts; music by Gustav Luders, book by Frank Pixley; staged by George Marion; produced by Henry W. Savage.

Carl Otto.....Edward Mora
Hans Wagner....."Jess" Dandy
Lieut. Tom Wagner.....Arthur Clough
Lord Somerset.....Walter Catlett
Francis.....Robert O'Connor
Sergeant Brie.....Wallace Berry
Cook's Courier.....Ted Burns
Jimmy.....Dorothy Delmore
Mrs. Madison Crocker.....Frances Cameron
Edith Adams.....Stella Hoban
Silonia.....Lillian Lawson
Nellie Wagner.....Vera Blair Stanley

That audience want something good even more than something novel is an old theatrical story which was again illustrated by the hearty reception of "The Prince of Pilsen" Saturday night at the

being similar to that of larger works is a preparation for their use. The text is clear, on good paper, the titles well defined, and the illustrations, consisting chiefly of authentic portraits, are satisfactory. Quite evidently, therefore, this useful book is starting upon a fresh term of service to our boys and girls.

"FRANCE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." By James Breck Perkins. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company.

THE signing of the treaty of alliance, by which France, in 1778, pledged herself never to lay down arms until American independence was established, was an act of profound importance to the civilized world and the complicated tissue of purposes and acts out of which it was evolved is a fascinating study.

Mr. Perkins quite justly refuses to see in the action of France only the desire to wreak vengeance upon England for the humiliations of the seven years' war. This desire, combined with the expectation of commercial advantage, was the strongest motive of the ministers and diplomats and was so avowed. But the French people were otherwise actuated. They were, even then, enamored of the word liberty—that "dangerous" word that was becoming obviously familiar to the upholders of the old regime.

The genius of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau had broken the shackles of an ineffective press censorship, active research in the natural sciences had aroused an ambition to penetrate into the secrets of the physical universe untrammelled by ecclesiastical bans; the salon offered opportunity for interchange and mutual heightening of views. Just then the American republic loomed up as the ideal state, illustrating the modes of living, the freedom of thought, the permission of a boundless hope, that they sought.

Therefore the spectacle of the young republic struggling heroically to bring these ideals and institutions into full liberty of action, aroused intense enthusiasm among them and led to the decisive part that France took in the drama.

Vergennes, whose aid was invaluable, yet stands for the former motive; Lafayette for the latter; and this may explain why the memory of Lafayette is still green—nay unfading—among us, while the memory of Vergennes is so far obscured that the greater part of what is here written about him will be new to the general reader.

It is a wholesome reflection too, that

(Continued on Page Nine, Column One.)

HOTELS

The Colonial Inn CONCORD, MASS.
Rooms and Dining Room were opened for guests on April 1st, 1911, this being the sixth season of present management. The historical and literary interest and the natural beauty of Old Concord give it an especial attraction for Patriots' Day, April 19. A special dinner will be served after dark and evening.
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BOSTON TO SEE 'FRENZIED FRENCH' TECH'S NEW PLAY

"Frenzied French," the 1911 production of the undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was given its first public performance on Saturday night at Worcester, will be given in Boston at the Shubert theater on Thursday and Friday afternoons. The management has arranged also a date at Malden for April 28.

The book is by Edwin C. Vose '11 of Newtonville and Wellesley J. Seligman '12 of Brookline. Eugene Sanger of New York has charge of this year's play.

Rehearsals have been held daily for the last week.

CAMORRIST SCOPE IS TOLD IN TRIAL

VITERBO—During the present Camorrist trial revelations were made concerning the organization by Abbatemaggio the informer. He said that the association first found its way from Arabia into Spain and from Spain into southern Italy.

The Camorra in Naples is divided into 14 bands, one for each region of the city. Thus in Naples alone there is a body of upward of 5000 men connected with the society.

This army, which has ramifications in almost every class of society, is practically directed by two men. Both of these officials are elected by a majority of votes.

TREATY IS PRAISED BY COUNT KOMURA

TOKIO—Count Komura today entertained Mr. O'Brien, United States ambassador, at a dinner in celebration of the signing of the new treaty between Japan and the United States. Mr. O'Brien and Count Komura declared both that the treaty was the greatest evidence yet shown of the kindly and sympathetic relations existing between the two countries.

PUTS \$100,000 CHECK ON PLATE.

NEW YORK—The largest amount of money ever placed in the collection plate of a Brooklyn church was that received Sunday in St. Paul's Episcopal church when a certified check for \$100,000 was contributed for an endowment. The donor asked that his name be withheld for the present.

HOTELS

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BOOKS REVIEWED

(Continued from Page Seven.)

the former train of motives failed of fulfillment. England was not crippled by the loss of her colonies. She did not lose their trade. On the other hand the generous motives of the people set going powerful forces that eventuated in the inauguration of a new era of human fellowship, and rendered important aid to the cause of universal freedom.

The author's review of Vergennes' diplomacy is well-balanced, and none the less patriotic because he recognizes that Vergennes, on his part, was patriotic enough to work primarily for the benefit of his own country. He rightly judges Vergennes' methods by the diplomacy of the time, "which engaged in no philanthropy and was much addicted to lying." Viewed among his contemporaries, Vergennes was a man of integrity and the author makes it plain that no other French statesman rendered the United States such substantial and steady assistance as this often-maligned secretary of state to Louis XVI.

Dealing with a limited period as the work does, it has not suffered as historical essays so often do, from an attempt to condense a plethora of material into a small space, thereby necessitating abrupt short cuts. Instead, when the path of events curves, the narrative follows the curve. One result is a plan of grouping portions of the recital about a central figure, such as Vergennes, Beaumarchais, Franklin and Lafayette; and inasmuch as this plan is not overworked to become mechanical, but is very judiciously employed in consonance with the actual grouping of events at the time, it is an immense assistance in estimating the bearings of these events one upon the other.

In one of these groups the author takes Beaumarchais entirely out of the ranks of the speculators and places him in the ranks of friends, by a discriminating estimate of the man himself and of his ill-reputed service to our country.

Undoubtedly the book is at its best when upon French soil. This may be due partly to the fact that the operations of the war in this country are more familiar than the movements of diplomacy and philanthropy in France, or than the devious progress of negotiations between the two countries. But beyond this, there seems to be a more penetrating scrutiny when the viewpoint is in France, the associations that come to light are more significant, and their interpretations more illuminative.

No portion of the work, however, lacks the solid qualities of historical writing, nor is any part of it other than interesting. So far is this true that to name one chapter without naming many others would be an injustice to the high merit of the whole. The direct style, not without its medium of unforced humor, has the cautiousness in statement, the restraint in encomium and the judicial tone of the true historian, and the perfect impartiality of the entire work cannot fail to promote international good will.

The preface, by Ambassador Jusserand, furnishes not only an admirable preview, but also the astute opinion of a present-day French diplomat and adds to the interest of the work without encroaching upon its plan.

BALTIMORE PLANNING
A WELCOME FOR THE
VISITING DAUGHTERS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Patriotic organizations of this city are planning a welcome for the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, which will hold its twentieth annual convention at the Hotel Belvedere, May 8-10. May 11 the Daughters will go to Annapolis to attend the dedication of the memorial to sailors of the revolution, the gift of the society. It is expected that President Taft and other government officials and representatives of all the patriotic societies will be present on this occasion.

A reception will be tendered officers, delegates and visiting members by the Maryland Society, D. R., at the Stafford on the evening of May 8.

May 9 the delegates will meet the credentials committee; at 10:15 a. m. the delegates will again meet to appoint the nominating committee by states, the first vice-president, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, presiding.

The convention will assemble at 11 a. m. After prayer and the hymn "America" the committee on credentials will present its report, and the roll call of delegates, followed by the address of welcome by Mrs. Ella W. Byrd, vice-regent, Maryland society, D. R.

Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz, president-general, will then deliver her annual address. Reports of the general officers and standing committees will then be given, which will conclude the morning sessions.

In the afternoon the reports of a number of the state regents will be heard.

A reception and the annual banquet will be held at the Belvedere in the evening.

COLUMBIA SUMMER
SCHOOL ENLARGED

NEW YORK—The summer courses at Columbia University have been enlarged and strengthened for the coming season. So many students are eager to spend six weeks in summer study that it is expected that in a few years a third term will be introduced, which will enable students to obtain degrees in about two years and four months.

REAL ESTATE

DORCHESTER A LEADER TODAY.

Dorchester property at 43 and 45 Greenough street, junction of Harvard street, taxed on \$11,200, figures in the latest local transactions in real estate. There are two frame houses and 5602 square feet of land, the latter rated by the assessors as worth \$1000. Joseph Shufro sells to Bernard Weinberg.

Edward X. J. Kenny has just conveyed to Daniel Holland title to the estate at 1, 3 and 5 Perch street, junction of Pike street, Roxbury, comprising three three-story brick apartment houses and 1922 square feet of land, all taxed on \$7500, with \$1000 on the lot.

In Brighton James R. Homer has sold to Thomas V. Coyle the property numbered 1735 Commonwealth avenue, between Wallingford and Leamington roads. There is a three-story brick house and 2440 square feet of land. The total valuation is \$4900, of which amount \$800 is on the lot.

A West Roxbury sale just recorded involves the estate at 126 Brown avenue, junction of Prospect avenue, comprising a frame house and lot containing 8553 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$1300. There is \$4000 on the house. George Z. Hamblen et als convey to Elizabeth Miller.

Gio Batta Razzeto has sold to Giuseppe Ciampa the frame house and 699 square feet of land at 48 Snowhill street, near Hull street, North End of city proper, all taxed on \$2800. There is an assessment of \$1700 on the land.

Another Dorchester transaction takes a parcel of 6749 square feet of land on Welles avenue, near Dorchester avenue, taxed on \$1000. Frederick J. Stark grants title to James J. Okkee.

NEWTON ESTATE SOLD

Fred H. Seales has conveyed to Florence H. Chase title to his new residence property at 59 Lakewood road, junction of Walnut street, Newton Highlands. The estate comprises a new shingle house of 10 rooms and bath from plans by Edward B. Stratton, architect, and about 11,000 square feet of land, and is situated in the Crystal lake region of Newton, a rustic location surrounded by rocks and native forest trees. The owner buys for occupancy through the office of A. Dudley Dowd of the Devonshire building.

TWO DORCHESTER SALES.

A new two-apartment house at No. 20 Blakeville street, Dorchester, has been sold for the builder, W. A. Davidson. The lot of land contains 6000 square feet, and is assessed for \$1200. The purchaser, Mrs. Mary E. Roland, buys for occupancy through the Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building.

C. H. Lewis of the Easton building has sold to Frederick J. Rockwell of Boston three lots of land on Savin Hill avenue and Denny street, Dorchester, containing about 11,000 square feet of land. Mr. Rockwell intends to build three 3-apartment houses immediately. Mr. Lewis reports several other sales pending involving other lots of this estate.

HOTEL FOR NEW BEDFORD.

An eight-story hotel, to be known as the Hathaway, is to be erected in New Bedford by a syndicate which is controlled by the Associated Trust of Boston, F. F. Blanchard, trustee. The location is on Purchase and Elm streets and the building will be one of the finest hotel structures to be found in any of the smaller cities in New England.

On the first floor will be three business locations, besides the hotel grill and office, the next six floors with 150 modern hotel rooms with baths and the top floor devoted to a large dining room.

The building will be of first-class fireproof construction, of steel frame, with light gray brick facing, the backing, stone trimmings, copper bays and cornices. The base courses will be of polished granite, the floors and partitions of terra cotta tile. There will be two passenger elevators and a freight elevator. It is so arranged that every room will be an outside room.

The hotel will be erected by a syndicate known as the New Bedford Building Trust, capitalized at \$800,000.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

With the exception of an increase in the amount of mortgages filed business transacted at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the week ended April 15, was not up to that of the corresponding week of 1910 in volume.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following comparative entries of record made at the registry during the week ending April 15:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
No. of transfers.	420	467	543
No. of mortgages.	197	227	228
Amount of mortgages.	\$1,054,805	\$737,172	\$1,527,494
Daily details follow:			
Date.	Total.	Mts.	Am't.
April 10.	80	42	\$424,283
April 11.	106	53	254,307
April 12.	75	36	98,570
April 13.	57	27	102,248
April 14.	67	26	137,709
April 15.	35	13	17,976
Total.	420	197	\$1,054,805

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

Gio Batta Razzeto to Giuseppe Ciampa, Snowhill st., q. 1.
 North End Savings Bank, mtgce. to North End Savings Bank, Shawmut ave. d.; \$7000.

SOUTH BOSTON.
 South Boston Savings Bank, mtgce. to South Boston Savings Bank, Third st.; d.; \$1450.

Same to same, Dorchester and First sts.; d.; \$1150.

ROXBURY.
 Edward J. Kenny to Daniel Holland, Pike and Perch sts., 3 lots; q. 1.

DORCHESTER.
 Shelton Barry to George W. Prount, Dakota st.; q. 1.

Solomon Finkelstein to John W. Douse, Greenwood and Harvard sts., 2 lots; q. 1.
 Mattapan Real Estate Trust to Robert S. Clibby, Rockdale st., 2 lots; q. 1.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

The following officers are detailed as members of the general staff corps: Col. J. Biddle, corps engineers; Maj. C. Reichmann, twenty-fourth infantry; Maj. J. Hagood, C. A. C.; Capt. J. R. Proctor, C. A. C.; Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, C. A. C., vice Capt. Fox Conner, general staff, hereby relieved as members of that corps.

Col. O. B. Micham, ordnance department, to Ft. Washington, Md., and Ft. Hunt, Va., pertaining to inspection of seacoast armament.

Special orders Jan. 13 relating to Maj. R. H. Gosman, medical corps, revoked.
 Capt. A. B. Putnam, corps of engineers, detailed for consultation or to superintend construction or repair of any aid to navigation in the nineteenth lighthouse district, temporarily relieving Maj. E. E. Winslow and will transfer those duties to Capt. W. P. Wooten, corps of engineers, upon his arrival at Honolulu.

Special orders April 1 directing Col. M. F. Harmon to proceed to Ft. Hancock amended to direct Colonel Harmon to proceed to Ft. Mills, Corregidor island, Philippines, for duty.

Capt. F. S. Armstrong, quartermaster, will remain on his present duties at his present station until further orders.

Maj. W. F. Burnham is assigned to the twentieth infantry.

Capt. R. Sheldon is assigned to the eighteenth infantry.

Boards of officers are appointed to meet at 9 a. m., May 2, at the following stations for examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy: Ft. Slocum, Washington barracks, Columbus barracks, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Snelling, Ft. Sheridan, Ft. Leavenworth, Jefferson barracks, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ft. Logan, Ft. Sam Houston, the general hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco and Vancouver barracks.

Navy Orders.

Lieutenant J. J. Hyland, detached from duty aboard the Minnesota, to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign A. M. Cohen, orders of Apr. 11, 1911, to duty aboard the Burrows, revoked.

Midshipman L. B. Bye, detached for duty aboard the Minnesota; to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., connection fitting out the Ammen, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. S. Zane, detached for duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty aboard the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. Spear, detached for duty aboard the Indiana, and will continue other duties.

Machinist D. R. Shackford, orders of Apr. 8, 1911, to duty aboard the Mississippi, revoked.

Pharmacist P. N. Guise, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from Apr. 11, 1911.

PRESIDENT TAFT
TO BE COMMUTER

WASHINGTON—If Congress remains in session through the summer President Taft may become a week-end commuter from Washington to Beverly.

Mrs. Taft will go to Beverly late in June according to present plans. After that the President is expected to begin his week-end trips. From here to Beverly is only a little more than a 12-hour trip, and the President by leaving Friday nights can have two days' vacation and be back at his desk in the White House on Mondays.

UNION OFFICERS REELECTED.

Boston Central Labor Union reelected its old officers on Sunday, who are: President, William H. O'Brien; vice-president, Frank H. McCarthy; secretary, Henry Abrahams; assistant secretary, G. Harvey Dunderdale; secretary-treasurer, James R. Grozier; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Fenton.

Jemina Davidson to Rosa Dietz, Bounedale st. and Intervale park; w. 1.
 Frederick J. Stark to James J. Okkee, Welles ave.; q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY.
 George Z. Hamblen et als. to Elizabeth Miller, Broun and Prospect aves.; q. 1.

Jonathan E. Hamblen to Elizabeth Miller, Prospect and Waverley aves.; q. 1.

William F. Sheed to Elizabeth Miller, Broun and Prospect aves.; q. 1.

Joseph G. Sheed to same, same; d. 1.
 George W. Frost to same, same; q. 1.

WINTHROP.
 John H. Storer et als. tra. to Laura E. Simonds, Undine and Triton aves.; d. 1.

H. Marilla Freeman to Methodist Episcopal Church, Winthrop, near Winthrop st.; w. 1.

BRIGHTON.
 James R. Horner to Thomas V. Coyle, Commonwealth ave.; q. 1.

REVERE.
 John H. Storer et als. tra. to Elizabeth J. McMahon, Bay View ave.; d. 1.

Margaret E. Estlin to E. B. Friedberg, Centennial and Waverley aves.; d. 1.

Willard Welch to Joseph Dilla Portu, Douglas st.; 8 lots; q. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of the work are named in the order here given:

Ivy st., 41, ward 11; F. L. Woldman, D. H. Woodbury; brick tenements.

Old Colony ave., cor. Earl st., ward 15; S. A. Wood Machine Co., Chas. T. Main; brick power station.

Helen st., 10, ward 20; Thos. F. Doherty; wood dwelling.

Blue Hill ave., 301, ward 23; Mary E. Riley; wood dwelling.

Manthorne rd., 17-23, ward 23; Thos. Condon; wood dwellings.

Aldrich st., 14, ward 23; John E. de Witt, F. H. Gowing; wood dwelling.

Copple highway, 14-15, ward 24; Cora S. Knight; wood dwelling.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.
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WANTED—Thomas-Detroit, 40 h. p. roadster, with magneto, in good condition; will pay spot cash. H. P. BOWEN, 12 Clarendon st., Tel. Tremont 21603.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"THE CREATION."

The Handel and Haydn Society gave Haydn's "Creation" in Symphony hall Sunday evening before a large audience. Emil Mollenhauer directed and the soloists were: Mrs. Grace B. Williams, soprano; Reed Miller, tenor; Frederick Martin, bass.

The oratorio of Haydn sounds surprisingly young, as compared with "The Messiah." While it possesses no solo the equal in directness, fire and grandeur of "Why Do the Nations," and lacks the unity of its great forerunner, yet owing to Haydn's superior skill in orchestration and his almost modern handling of ensembles, as in the trio and chorus in part two, there is more of a rapprochement between the work and twentieth century hearers. This in spite of the dreary length of the inevitable "symphonies"—we use the word in its older sense—and the obvious nature of the orchestral illustration of the text. Not but what it is well done and admirably done with simple means, but it is done with deliberate advertisement of intention which the composer perhaps thought necessary. Skills are perhaps less thick nowadays.

Mr. Mollenhauer achieved great choral effects of precision, clearness and grandeur. The execution of staccato passages and of runs were as by one voice. It is a pleasure to notice the artistic work of the soprano soloist in rhythm, accentuation and general musical intelligence, as well as her beautiful upper voice. The society has seldom of late years chosen a soprano as wisely for its regular concert. Her two great solos, "With Verdure Clad" and "On Mighty Pans" were sung as of no difficulty.

The tenor and bass parts are extremely difficult and somewhat unvocal at times. Mr. Miller improved upon his last Boston appearance, though his high voice is poor and all his legato singing marred by being sentimental. Mr. Martin made his role musical at all times, though it was evident he was not in his best vein.

NOTES.

Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano, is the soloist at the Symphony concerts of April 21 and 22. She will sing two arias: Beethoven's "Ah, Perfido!" and Weber's aria from "Freyschutz." "How Tranquilly I Slumbered." The orchestral numbers of these concerts include Debussy's "Iberia," Mendelssohn's "Calm Sea" overture and Arthur M. Curry's new symphonic poem "Athala."

The Peoples Choral Union give their spring concert Sunday evening, April 23, under the conductorship of Frank W. Wodell. The union presents Handel's "Judas Macabaeus," with Miss Stoddard, soprano; Mrs. Grove, contralto, and Dr. Lawson, tenor, and Mr. Bennett, bass, as soloists.

Boston opera plans for 1911-12, as formulated by the board of directors, call for exceptional efforts on the part of the managing director and the artists. The directors are awaiting public support in the way of subscriptions for next year's performances.

The subscription books are now open, and an early indication of the public's intentions will be an incentive to effort.

The subscription system of the Boston opera house enables any one to become a subscriber without taxing financial re-

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NEW UP-TO-DATE SUITES, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and many attractive features to offer desirable tenants; inspect before deciding. See caretaker, 12 Idlewild st., suite 2, near junction Commonwealth and Harvard ayes, Allston district. WARREN E. LOCKE, Agent.

SMALL SUITE

TWO-ROOM SUITE, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat, janitor and elevator service. 46 Westland ave. Suite 26.

WESTLAND AVE.—Attractively furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; to rent 3 mos.; ref. exc. Address R 585, Monitor Office.

WINTHROP.

Furnished suite, 6 rooms, bath, all modern; garden; facing bathing, boating. Apply CHASK, 563 Pleasant st., Tel. 202.

BACK BAY—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms, with bath and kitchenette; \$22 and \$35. Apply 2 Ivy st., suite 1, or ARTHUR T. HILLS, 53 State st.

STORES AND OFFICES

TO LET
 DESK ROOM
 No. 88 BROAD ST., ROOM 318.

STORES AND OFFICES—CHICAGO

OFFICE FOR RENT—Hours in a practitioner's office in loop; centrally located. Address X, 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all children's hair. At all children's hair. At all children's hair. Write for home agency plan.

EVER-READY PURSE A WINNER. Men and women will buy; something entirely new; write call for particulars. DUNDEE MFG. CO., Dept. M, 46 Chauncy st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER—ENGLAND

GOVNS.
 4750 PRAIRIE AVE., CHICAGO.
 Phone Drexel 8847.

MUSIC

WORDS FOR SONGS—Sacred music, children's songs, lyrics, composed, translated, adapted. E. N. 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.



MISS ALICE SOVEREIGN.

Contralto who makes her first Boston appearance with Frank La Forge April 24 in Steinert hall.

sources, for only 25 per cent of the total subscription amount is required. Any number of weekly performances may be subscribed for.

The Aborn English Opera Company presents its first novelty of the season for the eight performances of its fourth week, beginning tonight, when Massenet's "Thais" will be sung for the first time anywhere in English. The leaders in the production are Carlo Nicosis, conductor; Mme. Ewell, soprano, and Giuseppe Pico, baritone.

Miss Florence Conner will give a violin recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 26. Carl Lamson will play her accompaniments.

STUDIO NOTES.

The Dueheana School of Opera will present scenes from "Trovatore" and "Faust" at Jordan hall Tuesday evening, April 18, under the direction of Henry Blaisdell. The orchestral assistance will be given by Boston Symphony men. In the casts are: Miss Kimball, Leonora; Mr. Skyes, Manrico and Faust; Mrs. Croxford, Marguerite; Mr. Walker, Mephistopheles; Mr. Kallman, Valentine.

Miss Marie Johnston will play her barcarolle, "Song of the Waves," at Madam Marchal's annual musical at Hotel Oxford Tuesday evening, April 18.

The last pianola recital of the season in Steinert hall will be given Thursday evening, April 20. A quartet of singers, Mrs. Annie Estelle Hollis, soprano; Mrs. Harriet Hemmaway, contralto; Charles Hackett, tenor, and Leverett B. Merrill, bass, will sing a cycle of old English melodies, "Flora's Holiday" by H. Lane Wilson.

Miss Marion Osgood, violinist, is soon to give a classical program in Boston. Among her selections will be the Kreutzer sonata, by Beethoven, and the "Prize Song" by Wagner, and a Grieg sonata.

AUCTIONS

BY GEO. R. RUCKER, AUCTIONEER

SALE BY AUCTION

OF THE

Elegant Furnishings

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEKING MACHINE (J. & L.), power punch press, lathe work, milling machine work, etc. for best results. \$245 per week. Mention No. 4769. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). Winchester, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CLERICAL WORK—Young colored man with factory experience seeks position with COOP. Soc. of America, 25 Cambridge, Mass.

CLERICAL—Young man wishes position as office clerk, restaurant cashier or any position of his choice. Must be 14 years old. N. AMES, Main st., Wilmington, Mass.

CLERICAL—American young man (22), with education and reliable references, position in office or as FRANK CHESTNUT CHEEVER, 39 Falmouth st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Young college man desires position as office clerk, or as assistant in cattle business, with good advancement \$12 to start. A. S. EVANS, Locust st., Winchester, Mass.

CLERK—Young man (22) desires position in newspaper office; good at sales and advertising; references. J. H. BROWN, JOHN FRANCIS CROWLEY, JR., 20 Foley st., Charlestown, Mass.

CLERK—Young man (22) desires position of work of any kind; would prefer grocery or office work outside of Boston. References. J. H. BROWN, JOHN FRANCIS CROWLEY, JR., 20 Foley st., Charlestown, Mass.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL MAN—would like situation in private family, references. W. HANSEN, 319 Columbia ave., Boston.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN desires position qualified to handle any legitimate business thoroughly experienced; not particular as to kind of reference. J. H. BROWN, 6216 Langley ave., Chicago.

COMPANION (\$6), \$25 month, board and room, references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

COOKS—Man and wife (colored) desire position together as meat and pastry cooks, respectively; hotel, home, or hotel. LEE, 4 Stevens st., Boston.

COOK-STEWARD desires position hotel or restaurant, references. Publicly known camp. WILLIAM P. ENGLISH, 23 River st., Norwalk, Conn.

COOK—Man with heel burning shoe business (22), \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4760. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

DRAFTSMAN (35), \$35 week, 18 years experience, incl. mechanical, plumbing, electrical drawings. Mention No. 4749. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

DRUG CLERK, married (34), wants to get into another office; in present position as clerk, 10 years experience. WILLIAM A. CROSSLY, Main st., North Boston.

EDITORIAL, general newspaper work, accountant, care of estate (33); references. 29 years' experience. Mention No. 4637. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ELECTRICIAN, construction, maintaining, installation; good knowledge of electrical engineering, machinery and drafting. References. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (third class), steamfitter (27), \$2.50 day; references. Mention No. 4761. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, machanic (55), 29 years experience, references. Mention No. 4762. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position 25 years experience as engineer and machanic. References. Mention No. 4763. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (gas, gasoline, kerosene, etc.); age 27; \$12-18 week; 13 years experience handling engines of all kinds. References. Mention No. 4764. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (24-class), 18 years' experience; \$16-18 week; references. Mention No. 4765. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER desires position ingénieur, rooming, references strictly temperate, steady; 25 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4766. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (first class chauffeur (36) 20 years' experience. \$18-\$25 week; references. Mention No. 4807. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE MAN, correspondent, secretary, financial experience, desire position in office or as a public relations; knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; see references. HARRY A. BROWN, 92 Island rd., Oxford, Conn. Bridge, Mass.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT wanted by experienced, reliable, energetic man, ability. W. EUGENE BOLTON, 19 Worcester st., Boston.

FIREMAN, millwright (29) references. Mention No. 4767. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

FIREMAN (first class), piping, gasfitter, teamster (43), \$11-18 week, 12 years' experience as fireman, 2 years in gasfittering and piping. References. Mention No. 4768. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

FOREMAN SUPERINTENDENT, draftsman (40), \$25-\$30 week; references. Mention No. 4769. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

FOREMAN, first class, DAM roads, cement, tanks, curbing, sewers; long experience on public works building and sewer work. References. Mention No. 4770. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

FOREMAN, working foreman, tool and die-maker, designer (56), \$3.50 at bench, full time, 10 years' experience, references. Mention No. 4814. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

GARDENER, salesman (49), 7 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4775. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

GARDENER, general work (41); references. Mention No. 4784. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

GARDENER, general work (41); references. Mention No. 4784. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

GENERAL MAN—All-round man desires position; references. J. H. BOLGER, general manager, 100 State st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN (Porto Rican, 37) desires employment on gentleman's place, or as a general handy man; well educated, appreciated; 9 years with last employer. WILLIAM PEEPER, 62 Dover st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN desires employment; cleaning rugs and windows, or caring for automobiles. References. Mention No. 4785. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOTEL PINXTER, thoroughly experienced and reliable, wants situation at summer resort. E. A. MILLETTE, 114 Huntington, Boston.

HOTEL CASHIER, Wanted, position as hotel cashier, from club, 10 years' experience, 10 years' experience and A1 references. E. A. MILLETTE, 114 Huntington, Boston.

HOTEL CLERK, ASSISTANT MANAGER, city or resort, good bookkeeper and team driver, references. WALTER SPRANGE, Boston Chambers, Boston.

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

INSTITUTIONAL BOND BUYING OF SMALL VOLUME

Banks Enlarge Mortgage
Loan Account and Insur-
ance Companies Lend
Money to Policy Holders.

CHANGED SITUATION

NEW YORK—With the exception of
not more than three months altogether,
bond buying during the past year has
been very indecisive.

Savings banks and insurance com-
panies have not been in the market as
in years past when they were a potent
factor in distribution of securities.

Savings banks have had a constantly
decreasing ratio of surplus, and direc-
tors have not been generally in a frame
of mind to go into the market for
high-class, low-yield bonds, the only
kind they are permitted to buy. The
savings of this condition has been a
constant enlarging loan account on
the part of the banks of New York
State, and now a relatively small
amount of funds available for purchase
of securities and are in many instances
entirely or very closely loaned up on
real estate mortgages to the point per-
mitted by law, that is 85 per cent of
their deposits.

Insurance companies which a
few years ago were prominently the
best buyers of new securities, and
indeed, the aggregate of a tremendous
sum of money on the bond market a
few years ago, show their present position
with respect to holdings of bonds, and give
a general idea of the situation. These
reports show New York Life Insurance
Company has about 65 per cent of its
assets in bonds of various kinds, Dec.
31 last; Mutual Life of New Jersey
87 per cent; Northwestern Life of New
York 82 per cent; Manhattan Life
about 70 per cent in bonds and stocks
and Equitable Life about 49 per cent.
These are representative companies show-
ing a wide range of amounts of assets.

Within the past few years a factor
directly responsible to a heavy degree
for the decline of insurance company
buying, and for comparatively small
proportions in many cases of bond hold-
ings to total assets, has been the habit
of borrowing by policyholders on their
insurance which has developed to such
an extent that the five companies named
show \$22,062,241 of loans of this
character outstanding. New York Life
had \$28,738,171; Northwestern Mutual
\$40,005,490; Mutual Life of New
Jersey \$24,228,233; Manhattan Life
\$3,410,000 and Equitable Life \$68,
762,241.

It is evident the grand total of money
thus diverted from the investment
channels in which it flowed not long
ago has been a vital consideration in
the bond market. Some of this has no
doubt been invested by the borrowing
policy holder, but the proportion is
undoubtedly small.

DIVIDENDS

The Coniagas Mines, Ltd., declared a
dividend of 6 per cent and an additional
bonus of 3 per cent, payable May 1.

People's Gas Company declared regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent,
payable May 25 to stock of record May 3.

The New Central Coal Company of
Maryland declared the usual semi-annual
dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1.

The Home Telephone Company, New
York, declared a regular quarterly divi-
dend of 1 per cent, payable April 20 to
holders of record of April 10.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company
declared the regular quarterly dividend
of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock,
payable May 4 to holders of record April
28.

The Carriage Factories, Ltd., declared a
quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent,
payable April 2 to stock of record April
16. Heretofore dividends were paid semi-
annually at the rate of 7 per cent per
annum.

A meeting of the directors of the Pa-
cific Gas & Electric Company has been
called for 3 p. m. May 1, for the purpose
of declaring a dividend of \$1.80 a share
on its preferred stock for the quarter
ending April 30, payable May 15 to stock-
holders of record May 1.

The Union Utilities Company of Mor-
gantown, W. Va., has declared an initial
quarterly dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent
on its \$800,000 common stock. Officials
of the company report that the dividend
is likely to be increased before the end
of the current year.

A semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share
on the preferred capital stock and a
dividend of \$2 per share on the com-
mon capital stock of Cape Breton Elec-
tric Company, Limited, have been de-
clared, both payable May 1, 1911, to
stockholders of record at the close of
business April 20, 1911.

The Institution of Savings of Roxbury,
which has been paying 3 1/4 per cent
per annum in dividends for the past three
years, will probably increase the rate to
4 per cent basis at a meeting of trust-
ees this week. This bank, which is the
second oldest savings institution in Bos-
ton, having been incorporated in 1825,
has over \$11,750,000 of deposits.

PRODUCE MARKET

Arrivals.
Str Limon, from Port Limon, with 30-
000 stems bananas for United Fruit Co.
Str Kentucky, from Copenhagen, and
Menominee, from Antwerp.

Str Juniata, from Norfolk with 234 bbls
spinach, 94 bxs oranges, 485 bgs peanuts,
22 bbls sweet potatoes.

Str Howard, from Norfolk, with 100
bbls spinach.

Str Indian, from Philadelphia, with 77
bbls sweet potatoes, 85 bxs 10 lbs
macaroni, 25 bxs dates.

Str Ida Cuneo, from Sama, with a
cargo of bananas for W W & C R Noyes.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 361 bbls, cranberries 20 bbls,
strawberries 1300 cts, Florida oranges
270 bxs; California oranges 4003 bxs,
lemons 598 bxs, bananas 30,000 stems,
dates 270 bxs, peanuts 485 bags, potatoes
41,997 bushels, sweet potatoes 181 bbls,
onions 2804 bush.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, in
wood, standard spring wheat patents,
\$5.25@5.70, clear \$4.25@4.50, winter wheat
patents \$4.35@4.70, straight \$3.90@4.50,
clear \$3.75@4.10, Kansas hard wheat
patents, in June, \$4.40@4.70; rye flour
\$4.30@4.40, Graham \$3.45@4.

Corn—Carlots on spot, No. 2 yellow
61 1/2@62, steamers yellow 61 1/2@61 3/4, No. 3
yellow 60 1/2@61; to ship from the
West, No. 2 yellow 60 1/2@61, No. 3 yellow
59 1/2@60.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped
white 40 1/4@41, No. 2 39 1/4@40, No. 3
38 1/2@39, rejected white 38@39; to
ship from the West, 40 to 42-lb clipped
white 40 1/4@41, 38 to 40-lb 39 1/4@40, 36
to 38-lb 38 1/2@39 1/2.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding corn-
meal \$1.13@1.15 100-lb bag, granulated
\$2.20@2.33, bolted \$2.70@2.80; oat-
meal, rolled \$3.50@4.10 bbl, cut and
ground \$4.20@4.40.

Millfeed—The ship from the mills,
bran, spring \$27.75@28.25, winter \$28@
28.50, middlings \$26@29, mixed feed
\$27.50@29, red dog \$29@29.50, cotton-
seed meal \$29@29.50, linseed meal \$34
@34.50, gluten feed \$24.75, hominy feed
\$21.50, stock feed \$23.

Hay and straw—Hay, western choice
\$23@24, No. 1 \$20@22.50, No. 2 \$18@
19.50, No. 3 \$13@15; straw, rye, \$11@
12, oat \$8.50@9.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.

1911, 143 bbls 30 bxs 43.194 lbs butter,
505 bxs cheese, 7850 cs eggs; 1910, 144
bbls 30 bxs 43.194 lbs butter, 89 bxs cheese, 19,
055 cs eggs.

New York Receipts.

1911, 4976 pkgs butter, 382 bxs cheese,
20,409 cs eggs; 1910, 4565 pkgs butter,
910 bxs cheese, 30,351 cs eggs.

Other Markets.

ST. LOUIS—Egg mkt stdy ft 10c.
CHICAGO—Butter mkt stdy; egg 21c.
No. 1 pkgs, stk 11c; rect 99c. Egg mkt
stdy; prime 15 1/2c, 1st 14 1/2c, ordinary
1st 14 1/2c, rect 27, 47.

Liverpool Cheese.

Canadian, colored 63, white 63.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today 4000 pkgs; last year 752 pkgs.

Chicago Market.

May wheat 90 1/2c.

Today's New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market active and firmer;

spec 22@20 1/2, stage spec quotation dropped,

stage 19@19 1/2c.

Cheese market steady, fancy colored

13@13 1/2c, fancy white 13c.

Egg market closing steady; stage packed

1st 17@17 1/2c, reg packed northernly 1st

16 1/2@16 3/4c, reg packed southernly 1st

16c.

BIG COAL LAND

SALE REPORTED

PITTSBURG—It is reported here that

the Pittsburgh Coal Company has sold a

large acreage of valuable coking coal

lands, but that the announcement will

not be made for a month. The logical

purchaser would be the United States

Steel Corporation.

Consummation of the deal would mean

much to the Pittsburgh Coal Company,

as the acreage is the most valuable of

its kind in the coke regions. President

Taylor of the Pittsburgh Coal Company is

out of town today and other officials at

the company's offices disclaim any knowl-
edge of the deal.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

An increase of \$370,286 was shown in
the reserve excess in the weekly state-
ment of the Boston clearing house banks.
The excess with reserve agents increased
\$3,378,286. The statement in detail fol-
lows:

	Loans	Deposits	Reserve agents	Legal tenders	Specie	Reserve excess	Excess with res. agts.
1910	\$213,924,000	7,580,000	181,341,000	84,327,000	3,048,000	41,816,000	12,091,000
1911	213,924,000	7,580,000	181,341,000	84,327,000	3,048,000	41,816,000	12,091,000
Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1910	213,924,000	7,580,000	181,341,000	84,327,000	3,048,000	41,816,000	12,091,000
1911	213,924,000	7,580,000	181,341,000	84,327,000	3,048,000	41,816,000	12,091,000
Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Decrease.

Excess of reserves last year in Boston,

\$2,344,714; reserve agents, \$9,330,714.

NORTHWEST OUTLOOK.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis is filled
with country bankers who are here in-
dividually or business, as the fine out-
look has stimulated activity. All are
optimistic.

FOREIGN HOLIDAYS.

Today, Easter Monday, a statutory
bank holiday in England, is observed as
a holiday by the banks and most ex-
changes in England and the continent.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, Apr. 18.

*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, Apr. 18.

*Adriatic, for Southampton, Apr. 19.

*Thornsea, for Mediter. ports, Apr. 19.

*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Apr. 19.

*La Touraine, for Havre, Apr. 20.

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Bremen, Apr. 20.

*Bremen, for Bremen, Apr. 20.

*Lithuania, for Rotterdam, Apr. 22.

*Oceania, for Mediterranean ports, Apr. 22.

*St. Louis, for Southampton, Apr. 22.

*Lapland, for Antwerp, via Dover, Apr. 22.

*Laurentic, for Liverpool, Apr. 22.

*Columbia, for Glasgow, Apr. 22.

*Carmania, for Liverpool, Apr. 22.

*Moltke, for Mediterranean ports, Apr. 22.

*Rydan, for Rotterdam, Apr. 22.

*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, Apr. 22.

*Re d'Italia, for Medit. ports, Apr. 22.

*Oceania, for Southampton, Apr. 22.

*Campania, for Liverpool, Apr. 22.

*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Apr. 22.

*Alce, for Mediterranean ports, Apr. 22.

*Carpathia, for Liverpool, Apr. 22.

*Rhela, for Bremen, Apr. 22.

*Oscar II, for Copenhagen, Apr. 22.

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Bremen, Apr. 22.

*La Savoie, for Havre, Apr. 22.

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THE HOME FORUM

Harold Bauer at Home

IT IS difficult to make a hero out of a Bauer," writes Ethelyn Middleton in an entertaining article in which she discussed the personality of the famous pianist. "All elements are there and to spare, but he will not have them put together and consent to stand on a pedestal. Just as he lets you know at once that he was not a wunderkind, but reached his excellence as a pianist through perseverance and hard work, so now that he ranks among the most proficient virtuosos of the age, he discusses his and other people's music with the calm good sense so often lacking in many great artists who seem to feel that part of the capital is pose.

"Mr. Bauer is a worker. When he is not giving recitals and lessons to a few favored pupils, he is away on a tour in some part of Europe. Or he is busy with his books; or else out on an excursion among the antiquary shops of Paris looking for old woodwork, for which he has a particular penchant, and of which he has a number of excellent specimens in his home.

"I dabble in lots of things," he said to me, smilingly, "but I'm not a bit of a savant."

"I took a look about his charming rooms, whose walls are covered with good pictures and engravings signed by the artists themselves. He also has one or two superb Japanese prints, and no end of bits of bronze signed with famous names. There are photographs of many musicians, all autographed, and other photographs representing jovial scenes in the two Americas, where Mr. Bauer appears in quite a different light than that of pianist. Best of all, there is a finely stocked bookcase. Mr. Bauer's room, like himself, hints that if he is a pianist first of all, he has interest in many other things besides."—Musical Courier.

Spring Thoughts

O, the spring time is a season
That we love,
Then it's always warm and pleasant
By the stove.
—Kansas City Journal.

O, the spring time is the season
That we hate—
When there won't a radiator
Radiate.
—Chicago Tribune.

If you would not be known to do a
thing, never do it.—Emerson.

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TRADITION AND CULTURE

THAT the Boston tradition of culture still persists is proved by the following account of things from the Bellman, a Minnesota weekly. The new Boston will hardly be more familiar with what is here set forth than the western readers, but will rejoice none the less in the light of the fame of the older days, and be glad to know why she is still the intellectual glory of her country:

By the rest of the American world, Boston has for nearly three centuries been regarded as a center of light and learning, and her inhabitants have been depicted by pens, either sympathetic, or exasperated, or merely humorous, as possessing somewhat more than a normal share of education usually combined with a singularly polysyllabic vocabulary. All this is due to the fact that no other city in the country has, from its beginnings, been so officially concerned with education.

In 1636 the "Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" appointed 12 of the most eminent men of the colony "to take order for a college at Newtown" (Cambridge). Six years later the same General Court established a "board of overseers" for Harvard, consisting of the "Governor and Deputy Governor and all the magistrates of this jurisdiction, together with the teaching elders of the six adjoining towns." In 1780 the "General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" determined that the "Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, council and Senate of this commonwealth are and shall be deemed their successors; who, with the president of Harvard College for the time being, together with the ministers of the Congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston,

Roxbury and Dorchester shall be the overseers of Harvard College." The entire board became elective in 1865.

Thus for nearly two centuries a considerable proportion of the public men of Boston and Massachusetts were officially members of "The Honourable and Reverend Board of Overseers of Harvard College," and at least once a year attended in state the commencement exercises, where they listened benignantly to Latin orations and disquisitions. Commencement was, and still is, a state ceremony. Even today I can feel a juvenile thrill when, at 9:30 on a June morning, "His Excellency the Governor" and "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor," escorted by a troop of scarlet-coated Lancers, arrive at the west gate of the college, a mounted orderly with the white flag of the commonwealth riding beside the Governor's coach-and-four. When they subsequently march to Memorial hall, the venerable shewiffs of Middlesex and Suffolk leading the way, resplendent in blue frock coats, swords with white leather belts, and white cotton gloves, I am inclined to feel that no one can ever hope wholly to understand the ideals of old Boston who has not himself taken part in this grave and solemn annual ceremony. It is difficult to imagine such an academic function taking place as a matter of course in New York or Illinois—or, in fact, anywhere else in America.

Time for Thought

It doesn't pay to be too busy. Unless a man has some time to think in a natural way about things in general he loses a great measure of mental growth. It is well to be active—a wholesome thing for every faculty of the mind. But as trees and flowers need both periods of rain and periods of sunshine, so men need to be sometimes busy and sometimes able to stop and think, says Keystone, the jeweler's trade paper. Quiet thought is refreshing to the busy man. A great many men in business do not at all appreciate this fact—however common-place it may seem. They drive themselves or let themselves be driven by their work all day long, day in and day out, year in and year out. What time they have away from their work is often spent in an endless round of social and pleasurable activities, leaving practically no half hour without its impending purpose, no time to stop and think and set their minds in order, no time to reflect or to let the mind at rest from impulses other than the worldly purposes with which it is being driven continuously. Such a man's mind gets into a whirl, revolving in a very small orbit and making him oblivious to greater themes that lie wholly outside of the limited circle of his strenuous activity.

Spelling Reform in Ancient Rome

Last month we quoted an account of a panic in 33 A. D. from William Stearns Davis' "The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome," says the Bookman. The same book calls our attention to the fact that the Romans suffered not only from panics but also from "spelling reform" enthusiasts. The Emperor Claudius was one. He undertook to introduce three new letters into the alphabet for the purpose of making spelling more reasonable, but, as might have been imagined, this "improvement," though used in some inscriptions in his reign, did not survive its author.

Smile of Plenty

When Plenty smiles the world seems fair,
And sweet content rests everywhere,
Save when, with laughter in her eye,
She smiles on Want—and passes by.

'Tis not thy smile that proves thee blest,
O Plenty! Thou art at best,
When on thy luscious lips we see
The quivering touch of sympathy.

Thy crown will not rest sure until
Thou hast redeemed the world from ill,
And 't'en the smile thy courtiers vaunt,
And placed it on the lips of Want!
—John Kendrick Bangs.

Sincerity of William Morris

Miss Morris in her admirable introduction in the collected works of William Morris, says the review in the New York Tribune, very skillfully shows us the man behind his work, and thereby heightens our sympathy for the vital qualities belonging to a certain poem. Quoting from one of her father's early letters she enables us to see what he drove at when he embarked upon life and throughout his career "love and work, these two things only," and as she goes on to paint him in lovable but very shrewd touches she makes us feel what a type of sincerity he was, how eager and joyous in all his undertakings. Morris had in him a good deal of the archeologist. Some of his poems, like so many of his decorative and typographical productions, hint "a reconstructive gift, a visualization rather than an inner reanimation of the past. But at bottom he was, as we have said, absolutely sincere, and the very singleness of his love for the antique and medieval worlds often endued him with the power to give them in his work a certain moving actuality. When his "Jason" was published the Athenaeum remarked with unconscious comicality that it had nothing in common with the hopes, the interests and the sympathies of modern life. Of course, he kept these things out of it. And he did so because, in a measure, he was able to throw himself back into his subject, not merely to think in it, but to live in it.

Their Hand Luggage

Wearing apparel of all kinds, furniture, fancy goods, carved stone images, phonographs, builders' material, bags of flour, theatrical scenery, and even a rowing boat, are included in an astonishing collection of goods left unclaimed in the cloak rooms of the South-Eastern & Chatham railway, and announced to be sold by auction.—St. James Gazette.

"THE HOPE OF GLORY"

HERE is at this moment for every one, it matters not how involved may be his experience, a hope as immeasurable as Heaven itself. "Now," says Paul, "abide faith, hope, love" (Rev. Version). Not in some future state of bliss do they abide, but now, filling the present's hungry need. The loving voice of the Christ which spoke through our Master, and now speaks through the words and deeds of his faithful followers, calls to sin-oppressed and suffering humanity: "Awake, awake, accept your heritage of liberty." The singing legions of the redeemed on earth move on, a force as irresistible and beneficent as the sunlight, and before them the dark shadows of sin and pain are fleeing into nothingness.

The unchristlike doctrine of everlasting punishment should no longer retard by its blighting frost the budding efforts of mankind toward purity and peace. With true vision the prophet wrote, "Come now, and let us reason to-

SWISS CHILDREN EN FETE



NATIVE COSTUME WORN ON OCCASION OF CELEBRATION.

THIS little boy and girl approached us one day on the Hoheweg at Interlaken, while the band was playing and everybody was in gala attire. They attracted our attention first because of the big silver buttons they wore on their coats and the bodice laced across with silver chains. The little boy has a velvet jacket and the little girl a velvet bodice and clean white blouse and the characteristic cap of her village.

Swiss children are very courteous and also very intelligent. If you ask them questions about their country they always answer politely and tell you many interesting things. The teachers in Switzerland take their pupils on excursions, and we remember while going from Lucerne to Fluelen by boat seeing several of these classes. A group of boys had tin boxes and they were going on a botanical expedition. A merry group of girls in the stern of the boat was singing national songs very sweetly while on their way to William Tell's chapel. He was the great hero of the Swiss, and every child can tell you his story.

Switzerland celebrates many festivals during the year, when all the people turn out in their national costumes and dance and sing and have gay times.

One popular form of festival is where

the men all shoot at a target and receive prizes for their skill; some of them are famous shots. The annual shooting match is called the Tir Federal, and is held in a different place each year.

The gymnastic societies also hold festivals, where wrestling, throwing the stone and other feats are performed. This is called a Schwingfeste. The gymnastic societies have formed a union of 40,000 members.

Musical festivals are very popular and are mostly of German-Swiss origin; choral societies meet in all the cities and towns, and then once a year come together for a grand celebration. In Berne at a recent fete there were 6000 singers and 10,000 spectators.

The Festspiel is a dramatic representation, usually of historical scenes or scenes from every-day life. These grew out of the earlier religious plays, and today the story of William Tell is one of the most popular, given in Schiller's version.

These festivals have a great educational value for the children, as they encourage patriotism, cultivate their love of music and keep the folk-songs in their memory. All these things bind the various cantons together.

Decision Not Reversed, Though Prisoner Was

THAT must have been a lively scene in a court room in Vienna not long ago when a prisoner proved his identity by standing on his head. There would have been less of a shock in such an exhibition in American judicial precincts, where acrobatic feats of persons under trial, a sudden change of base, as it were, are quite common.

This Viennese was a circus clown, we infer, if they have circuses in Austria, and he proceeded to turn hand springs along a narrow gangway which led to the judge's seat. This ingratiating cheerfulness of demeanor should have endeared him to the sternest magistrate, but the record alas! is that he was sentenced to six months in prison.

Here is one more proof that humor as a fine art is not understood in Europe. Any American jury would have brought such a man in not guilty, from the very spontaneity of his performance. A light heart is surely connoted by light heels, and the heavy guilt of the light fingered is conspicuously absent, so they say, where a man can make merry in the face of his accusers.

Victory to the Persistent

I know a woman of 60 who, although she has not had school opportunities since she was 15, is the social leader of a small western town and the able president of a Shakespeare club. When a girl she dreamed of college, but there fell to her the care of her young brothers and sisters and the drudgery of a farm kitchen and dairy. After her brothers and sisters were able to do for themselves, she married a man who had still his way to make. Her fingers grew rough with work, but all these years she managed to study Shakespeare. With her savings she bought this and that edition or commentary, until her library was as full as a specialist might envy. Her speech, her manner of thought and action, her whole philosophy of life, in fact, were built up by the study of this great and gracious author. College women are now glad to sit at her feet and listen.—Good Housekeeping.

The pangs of poverty are not so much due to our dearth as to a desire for superfluities; for it is difficult to realize that the angels of our dreams are just as real as those on a frescoed ceiling.—Lucile Rutland.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Elementary Spelling

The subject of spelling is attracting the attention of educationists on both sides of the Atlantic. It would seem sometimes as though different methods of teaching were required for different types of children, but the following nature study notes written spontaneously by a boy of 9½ may bring consolation to despairing parents, for their author at 20 years of age now spells well and writes an excellent letter:

THE FUNNEL SPIDER.
"It is a bigish spider and it has rather long legs, it has also got a blackish brown body. It lives in grass mostly, of course I mean it builds its house in it, its webs are not like the ordinary spiders, it is something the shape of a funnel, that is the reason why Mr. G. (the master) gave it that name, we don't think it's the right name but that's what we call it.

"It lives on Grass Hoppers and I think it lives on flies, but I won't be shore, because I have never seen them do it, I know for certain that it eats Grass Hoppers, because I watched it.

"Gently the spiders rap their pray in silk, but this one didn't, I don't know

why. The walk the Friday before last we found one and it fed itself on Grass Hoppers. I am going to draw the spider and its web. I couldn't see how many legs it had, because it was to cwick in its running."

The spelling of "bid" and "cwick" will meet with great approval from those of the most advanced school of phonetic spelling.

Road to Laughtertown

Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown

O ye who have lost the way?

Would ye have young heart though your hair be gray?

Go learn from a little child each day. Go serve his wants and play his play, And catch the lilt of his laughter gay, And follow his dancing feet as they stray;

For he knows the road to Laughtertown,

O ye who have lost the way!

—Katherine D. Blake.

Silver and gold are not the only coin; virtue too passes current all over the world.—Euripides.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What title of nobility?

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

Frog.
Tommy, aged six, was asked by a visitor how he stood in school. "In the corner," replied truthful Tommy.—Harpers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 17, 1911

A World Treaty of Arbitration

THE American Peace Society has republished in pamphlet form, from the Yale Law Journal, Dr. James L. Tryon's masterly brief on "A World Treaty of Arbitration." It is at once an exhaustive resume of the steps taken to bring the world together and into agreement with relation to numerous matters now calling for separate negotiations, understandings and treaties, and a telling argument in favor of an arbitral system to be administered judicially and with regard for international equity and universal justice.

Dr. Tryon's article is already a condensation. The only portion of it that can be dealt with here is that relating to Germany's attitude toward the world treaty as the idea was formulated in and issued from the second Hague conference. Speaking of Germany's objections to the first article of the proposition for a world treaty, which was the American plan, Dr. Tryon is of the opinion that the country took matters too seriously. Germany had claimed that the reservations of vital interests and national honor were too broad and were, therefore, a sham. The necessity of reserving questions of honor, Dr. Tryon very properly points out, is now passing. In this connection he refers to Lord John Russell's remark in the Alabama case that the British government and not foreign arbitrators were the "sole guardians of her majesty's honor," and to the important fact that, upon more mature consideration, the British government decided to arbitrate the dispute.

Instances are cited to show that the reservations, which, in German opinion render vain all efforts to bring about a world treaty, whose ultimate purpose is universal peace, are not going to be stumbling blocks in the future. "The sham, therefore," says Dr. Tryon, "if there be such, is insistence in thinking that these phrases (about vital interests, national honor, etc.) mean all they appear to mean, and sometime they will be left out of the proposition for a world treaty of obligatory arbitration altogether. What is needed much more than these reservations is that mutual pledges shall be made that no nation shall take territory from another nation by conquest, and that the greatest possible security shall be given against infringement by one nation upon another's sovereignty."

Dr. Tryon is optimistic as to the future, but he believes that earnest agitation for a world treaty should be carried on in all the states from Greece to Japan that have thus far failed to exhibit friendliness toward the proposal. Nations like the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France, which believe in the principle of the treaty, should, he thinks, bring their influence to bear upon the statesmen of the German foreign office. That office, as our readers know, has been heard from quite recently, and it still needs to be convinced that the obstacles which it sees rising in the way of universal arbitration, universal disarmament and universal peace are not altogether insurmountable.

The thing that lies next to the United States and Great Britain at the present time, however, is the first thing and the most important thing to be done. A binding treaty of peace between those nations, and its sacred observance, will be the strongest argument for a world treaty of peace.

FOREST conservation is the proper thing. At the same time it is interesting to know that the lumber industry in the Northwest gives employment to 200,000 men working with saw and axe and teams.

Justice for All

IN THE columns of a contemporary there have appeared from time to time certain articles about the judiciary of Massachusetts. With the general subject matter of the articles we have nothing to do at this writing, but it is with a passage in the fourth of these articles published a few days since that our attention is engaged. A committee composed of three gentlemen, members of the Massachusetts bar, was appointed to investigate certain matters having to do with courts and suitors; one of the schemes they outline as worthy of consideration is so significant that it possesses an interest for all the United States. To use their own words in describing it, they speak of it as a condition of law and practise, in which "the cases against railroad and railway corporations brought by passengers for personal injury might be dealt with by legislation limiting the liability for injury." A practical and a plausible argument is made for such legislation when the commissioners assert that the expense to the public, the time of the courts consumed and the damages recovered are not in any mutual proportion. Such an argument cannot lightly be dismissed on the face of things, but, aside from that, this part of the report brings up a much larger question than that of regulating actions for damages sustained through a railroad's negligence. The corporation disappears, and the real party in interest appears, namely, the public, when we ask ourselves the question: Can we afford to do justice to A at the expense of injustice to B? In other words, under the reasonable guise of enforcing a right in behalf of persons who may conceive themselves to have been injured in body or estate, can the community afford to erect by implication a class that shall always receive and a class that shall always give?

It is to be observed that the commissioners do not content themselves with making a tentative recommendation, but, on the contrary, show that a very large fraction of damage cases are without result, save as an indirect diminution of the community's income. Figures are in many cases by no means infallible; Walter Bagehot, once defined statistics in sufficiently clear language; corporations are not consumed with any feverish desire to provide the individual public with three acres and a cow; nobody has any right to damage anybody and have the matter go unadjusted. We can admit all this and still find something in the commissioner's idea to make us think; the idea, in other words, is no more than that each man owes a sense of responsibility to the commonweal. We can brush aside the "negligence case" attorney and his cloud of contingent fees and express a hope that the moral good sense of the people will in time make him an impossibility. But we cannot affect not to see that the opinion which looks upon a corporation or the

national government or a municipality as a formless, nameless and ownerless source of exploitation is an opinion of a dignity that filled the mongrel hordes of decadent Rome when they demanded bread and circuses. It is not in this way that character is builded or great things done. Men can sooner afford to live on lentil than have their sense of justice taken from them. It is their possession to be used for themselves and their brethren; when it is diminished or cheapened or darkened, then the public suffers. It is a large question, that of ordering and developing a sense of public responsibility, but it is no larger than the people can answer. To attack the question, even though it be to fail for the moment, will do much more good than to flee it without an effort.

WE ARE reminded that Portugal as yet has only a tentative President by the fact that the new Portuguese republic has just been formally announced.

DR. DANIEL K. PEARSONS, the Chicago philanthropist, has signed checks amounting to \$300,000 and representing the last of his gifts for educational, charitable or religious purposes. Seventy years of his life were spent in acquiring wealth or in hoarding it; twenty years of his life have been devoted to its judicious distribution. He has given away altogether about \$7,000,000. Most of this accumulation was donated to the small colleges of the interior—the "freshwater colleges," as they are called—but his last gift, amounting to \$100,000, was to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

It has been fortunate for higher education, particularly in the West, that the wealthy philanthropists who have turned their attention to it, and have sought by generous contributions to aid it, have each in his own way undertaken to carry out his own idea as to the field in which he could be most useful. Aside from Leland Stanford, who gave his thought and his fortune to the upbuilding of a great Pacific coast university, numerous wealthy men in the West have contributed large sums toward the maintenance of large colleges, toward the endowment of chairs and toward the erection of buildings. Many of these, such as Field and Mandel of Chicago have been overshadowed by the larger givers; Philip D. Armour founded Armour Institute of Technology, and his family has enlarged its facilities and added largely to its resources. Andrew Carnegie founded the Pittsburgh Institute of Technology, probably the most perfectly equipped establishment of its kind in the world. To help along the cause of education, Mr. Carnegie has also founded numerous libraries. John D. Rockefeller has given many millions to the University of Chicago, his idea being to found a university in the middle West that would rank in most particulars with the best of the great universities of the East. Dr. Pearsons, on the other hand, has devoted himself to finding smaller colleges in need of help and to meeting their needs.

There is no occasion for invidious comparison in discussing a matter of this kind. It is only necessary to say that the small college in this country is now, as it has been for generations, fulfilling its mission nobly. Some of the finest scholars, some of the ablest men of America, have been graduated from the struggling little "freshwater colleges" to which Dr. Pearsons has been a friend in need. He has relieved many of them from burdensome debt. He has put most of them upon a sound financial footing. He has distributed his wealth judiciously. He has performed a good service for his country.

Solicitude for Central Park

day, for the highest measure of praise. It must be borne in mind that Central park was created long before the most optimistic among the enthusiasts of Manhattan could have dreamed of the metropolis that now covers and overflows the island. Those who planned the park no doubt looked forward to the time when the outskirts of the city would touch it. But, as late as the civil war era Central park was far removed from the populous and business districts of the city. It is now an oasis in a wilderness of brick and stone and steel.

More than 500,000 trees, shrubs and vines were planted in this park. Nine miles of carriage roads, six miles of bridle roads and thirty miles of footpaths were constructed through the grounds. Its lawns and swards were beautifully kept. Millions were spent in ornamenting it with promenades, terraces, lakes, viaducts, bridges, museums. For fifty years it was at once the delight and the pride of New Yorkers. At present it is largely an object of their solicitude. Its soil has become unproductive through neglect and unskillful management.

It was artificial soil to begin with, because the tract, two and one half miles long and half a mile wide, embraced a rocky district that had to be practically made over before it could support vegetation. Renewals of the soil year after year would have preserved its fertility; neglect of ordinary precautions—those which the careful farmer or gardener would take—has brought the park to that condition where a complete and deep top dressing, costing a vast sum of money, seems to be necessary.

But, so far as the future of the park is concerned, there need now be no solicitude. Central park is not exactly to New York what the common and public garden are to Boston, but it occupies so nearly the same place in public regard that popular sentiment is likely to approve any expenditure that may be necessary to restore its beauty and to maintain it.

Our West recently a man was nominated and elected to office against his wish. An attempt is now being made to hold him in the office against his will. This is an extreme case of the office seeking the man.

EMPEROR WILLIAM's interest in the temple excavations at Corfu testifies to the ruler's versatility, and shows that he thinks of many other things besides military operations.

THE people of Chicago are already figuring up their savings on 70-cent gas, assuming that they are going to get it. This is counting upon an illuminant before it is metered.

Dr. Pearsons Makes His Last Gift

THE man who went into a bookstore and asked with confidence for a copy of "Mr. Cotter's Saturday Night" is certain to be remembered as long as stories connected with the publishing business are told. There are many such tales on record; as, for example, the man who wanted "Locke on the Lower Part of the Human Body," meaning "Locke on the Human Understanding," the man who asked for "Bacon for Two," when he was told to call for Bacon in two volumes, the man who asked for Marryatt's "Midshipman Essays," and the woman who was going to give her husband a copy of "Daniel Webster's Dictionary."

Now, we learn, the queer things that happen in the book trade at present do not arise so much from blunders as to titles as from the assumption on the part of the purchaser that books are made primarily with the idea of filling space, or that the proper way to distinguish one book from another is by its color. Thus they are telling of a man who entered a bookstore not long ago, gave the dimensions of his bookcase and left a carte blanche order to have the shelves neatly fitted with well-appearing volumes. Thus, also, a department store book salesman has been telling the New York Sun of a woman who said she had recently purchased a blue book for a child, and the latter liked it so well that she now wanted a red book by the same author. Then there is this case: A woman rushes in and asks for "a green book about five by eight." "I can't remember the title or the writer," she says, "but please hurry up and find it for me. I've got to catch the New Brunswick train."

All this would be sad rather than otherwise were it not for one very important circumstance, namely, the remarkably high level of general intelligence in these days as indicated by bookstore inquiries and as compared with fifty years ago. The range of reading is wider than ever before, and, notwithstanding the numerous things to distract attention in these days from the quiet of the open grate, the lamp and the study, the demand for good literature is greater than it has ever been in the past.

COOPERATING in the development of Hawaii, the people of the mid-Pacific group and the United States government have succeeded in making the islands attractive to both investment seekers and those traveling for pleasure. It is natural that this half-way post between America and the Orient should continue to attract the trade and traffic of the world. Even at the present time the commerce of Hawaii is sufficiently important to merit special attention. Compared with the Philippines, where development is as yet more or less checked, Hawaii in 1910 sent to the United States products valued at more than \$40,000,000 as against \$17,300,000 worth from the possessions in the Orient. Hawaii bought goods amounting to \$21,000,000, as compared with \$17,000,000 worth purchased by the Philippines.

The energy with which Americans have proceeded in the islands has found encouragement in the ready assistance given by the federal and territorial governments. It would also appear that the political situation reflects good judgment, based on intelligent observation. The strong desire of the Hawaiians to become possessed of statehood may not be realized at once, but at the present rate of progress, with agricultural prosperity established, it seems to be proved that the group has been all along an integral part of the Union, from the standpoint of business.

The government's program regarding the Hawaiian islands will doubtless adjust itself to conditions. Americans generally should be interested in a plan which looks to the establishment of a national park which would include among its scenic attractions the world-famed volcanoes of Kilauea and Mokuawewoe. It is the complaint of many travelers in the island that some of the most interesting points are not easily accessible. It is instanced that, while Mokuawewoe is only twenty miles distant from a fine automobile road, it nevertheless, takes three days to reach the volcano. If the park becomes a fact, one of the first considerations will naturally be to bring the best features within easy reach of visitors.

Attracting the tourists, and continuing present developments, Hawaii, as well as the nation, will find that in the tropical possessions it pays to take advantage of every characteristic of locality. For Hawaii is well equipped to serve as a tourist center and at the same time become important through systematic cultivation.

NECESSITIES that have arisen in connection with plans for erecting what is to be New York's tallest building would seem to be of a nature calculated to arouse speculation as to whether the height of skyscrapers there is to become limited by difficulties encountered in their construction. Other great American cities have established legal height limits for buildings; but New York, perhaps with some excuse, steadily ignores a sentiment irreconcilable with its building policy, and mercantile structures still rise to any height the owners desire without interference, so far as law is concerned.

But regardless of the merits of arguments in favor of fixing a height beyond which prospective buildings in New York should go; setting aside the contention, often heard, that unusually high buildings shut out light and create false real estate values; there is still encouragement for those who feel that New York's "sky-line" does not jibe with the best standards, either artistic or utilitarian. When the architect of the Woolworth building and the engineer decided on heavy bridge construction for that massive pile which is to overlap the Metropolitan, they probably did so because that was the only method that seemed to guarantee the safety of the structure. Now it appears that only a few of the best equipped bridge companies are competent to do the work properly, owing to the unusual requirements.

The unique site on which New York rests has been used by many to excuse the building congestion there. Yet it is noticeable that few buildings of extraordinary height have been planned there in the last two or three years. If heavy bridge construction is to be regarded as essential hereafter in putting up record-breaking skyscrapers, it is not improbable that these towering structures will be somewhat less in favor.

Queer Wants in the Book Trade

Profitable Hawaii

Skyscrapers